PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,147—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	13th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.I. EGYPT	5700	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	5th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA (†)	8000	A. W. Adamson	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

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Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Bombay, 29th October, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	12th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 89, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 2, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,272	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Buchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
SAGHALIEN	4,059	X	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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PORT SAID—8, Quay François Joseph.

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FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th Nov., at 12 A.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 11th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 6th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 12th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 5th November, 1897.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh"

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s., per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1896.

Net Premiums		£836,165
Profit—excluding Interest	£84,800	
Interest on Investments	36,116	
		120,916
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.

£4,363,174.

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With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

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Ditto EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

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CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	,,
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	,,
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.
		Specially recommended.

The Brandes of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

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THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE | IN THE WORLD. | PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. | PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

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HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

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which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
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1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

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FOR SORE EYES, CHAFED SKIN, PILES, INSECT BITES, STINGS, SCALDS, CUTS, SUNBURN, EARACHE, NEURALGIC and RHEUMATIC PAINS, THROAT COLDS, and SKIN AILMENTS generally, is

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Large Pots, 13½d. each (English rate). Free from Animal Fat.

W. C. FITZGERALD, Chemist, Wellington, New Zealand, writes:—"It is without exception the best healing Ointment I ever used."

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THE EQUITABLE FIRE AND ACCIDENT OFFICE, LIMITED.

HAVING been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on Goods and Properties of every description in Bombay and the Mofussil at Current rates.

KILLICK, NIXON AND CO., Agents,
8th Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1897.

NOW READY.

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The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—
WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1897 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Twentieth day of November instant, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 4th day of November, 1897.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims, year by year.

2.—[illegible] IN HAND amount to nearly [illegible] and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—[illegible] who die are annually replaced by [illegible] the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 11, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MILLOWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALTOGETHER BRAND NEW SPINNING & PREPARATORY MACHINERY

Of the well-known Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester. At the Ahmedabad Vopar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ld., at Ahmedabad.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., constituted Attorneys and Agents for Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Vopar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ld., the mortgagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises of the abovementioned Mill, at Ahmedabad, in one or more lots as may be found convenient, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m.:

A lot of quite brand new Spinning and Preparatory machinery consisting of about 10,000 spindles, 12 drawing frames, 4 slubbing frames, 6 intermediate frames, 12 roving frames, and 30 twist ring spinning frames and a lot of accessories.

The whole of the above 64 machines are made by the well-known Manufacturers, Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will have to be paid on the lot being knocked down to the purchaser and the balance will be payable within three weeks from the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bighton and Gulabchand, the Attorneys for the mortgagees, at the office in old Oriental Bank Buildings, or to Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co. at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The property on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 574 of 1894.

Pallonjee Framjee Mehta ....Plaintiff.
vs.
1, Sorabji Merwanji Mistry; 2, Kawasji Sorabji Mistry; 3, Virbaiji, wife of Pestonjee Muncherji Nadirsha; 4, Bachoobai, wife of Manekji Dhunjibhoy Motiwalla; and 5, Bhikhaiji, wife of Rustomji Pestonjeewala ....Defendants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, situate at Trinity Street, Dhobi Talao, under instructions from Messrs. Kharshedjee D. Shroff and Sorabjee D. Bastawalla, the Special Commissioners appointed in this suit, to sell the said property by the decree made in the said suit on 22nd September, 1896.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of fazendari land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Trinity Street, Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy eight square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under C Ward No. 2425, and Street No. 47, and bounded on the east by the property of Dhunjibhoy Sorabjee Sunicok, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Khuljee Shapoorjee and on the south by the property of Rustomjee Hormusjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, Attorneys for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th defendants, at their Office, No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th November, 1897.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DAY CLASSES.—The Classes in ENGINEERING and COTTON MANUFACTURE, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1897.

Students are trained to become qualified workmen in addition to receiving instruction in Machine Drawing, Steam, Mechanics and other complementary subjects. The course of instruction lasts for 3 years.

EVENING CLASSES AND PUBLIC LECTURES.—A MACHINE DRAWING CLASS will be held to qualify candidates to take positions as DRAUGHTSMEN.

It is proposed also to open a Class for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING which will be held on SATURDAY afternoons, practice work will be given on the Institute Locomotive Engine.

A Series of EVENING LECTURES on practical subjects will be given throughout the Session and these will be open to the PUBLIC.

The PROGRAMME of the Institute giving full particulars can be had from the Principal on forwarding 2 annas in Stamps.

C. N. WADIA,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, 31, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1897, for the purpose of considering the following business, viz:—

1. To consider and adopt an agreement dated the 1st day of November 1897, made between the Company and the Sun Insurance Office, whereby subject to the approval of the Shareholders the Company has agreed to transfer its existing business and connections and good-will to the Sun Insurance Office on the terms set out in the said agreement (copy of which can be seen at the office of the Company during office hours).
2. To place the Company in Voluntary liquidation.
3. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remunerations.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1897.

By Order of the Board,
W. R. RAE,
General Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
WROUGHT AND CAST SCRAP IRON STEEL AXLES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 17th November next, for the purchase of any number out of

27 LOTS OF SCRAP IRON AND STEEL, AGGREGATING ABOUT 1,017 TONS.

Now lying ready for inspection at the Company's Depot, Wari Bunder, Mazagaon to be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th October, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSENE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, for the Supply of such quantities of Refined Petroleum or KEROSENE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1898 estimated at 12,000 cases.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned.

A deposit of Rs. 1,500 as security to accompany each Tender.

The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November, 1897.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JANARDHAN NARAYEN RANADE, late of Bombay, Hindu.
FRANCIS TRIPP, late Telegraph Inspector G. I. P. Railway, Shegaon.
BALAJI BALLOO CHARKOL, late of Bombay, Kamati Pathali.
KHIMJEE CHAPSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu.
ROBERT HENRY MICHAELSON YEATES, late Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Fort Sandeman.
JOSEPH DOWLING, late Canteen Steward, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, Poona.
ATMARAM DAMODER, late of Bombay, Hindu.
ABDULLABHOY MULA SUMSOODIN, of Bombay and late of Sidhpore, Mahomedan.
RAMJEE GOVINDJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu.

ALL PERSONS having claims against being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned, at his office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Ag. Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, Oct. 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
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Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.
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LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...................$ 100,00,000

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EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
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Sole Agents, Bombay.

A MANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.

CUVÉE RESERVÉE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.
One dozen Quarts ...... Rs. 36
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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

the Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

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C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	6	43	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
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3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS
RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxueux volume un passage de George Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier-Fevrier, '95.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 9-10m., 10-6a. Low water, 3-14m., 3-22.
P. and O. s.s. Egypt, with English mails of the 22nd ultimo, due to arrive, daylight.
Municipal Standing Committee, extra meeting, 4 p.m.
B. V. R. musketry.
B. V. A. parade.
Upadhyaya Brahmabandhav's lecture on "Hinduism, Theosophy, and Christianity," Framjee Cawasji Institute, 5 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Swami Atmanand Saraswati's lecture, Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 9-34m., 10-41a. Low water, 3-50m., 3-51a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Culna entered, and the steamer Lalpoora left the dock on Thursday.

WITHOBA FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Shree Withoba fair, commenced, yesterday, at Sittaladevy, Lady Jamsetji Road, and will last for five days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s.s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Wednesday next.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—The following is the number of patients treated at the above dispensary during the month of October last:—Hindus 2,474, Mahomedans 935, Parsees 16, and Christians 19; total 3,444. Opening abscess 13, extracting tooth 19; total 32.

TAXING BICYCLES IN BANDORA.—The Bandora Municipality have resolved that the petition of Mr. R. A. Talcherkar, Mr. J. N. Langrana, and others, published in these columns, last month, be forwarded to Government, with the recommendation that the Municipality be allowed to rescind the resolution of 16th September last proposing the taxes on bicycles and tricycles.

AN ALLEGED MAD FREAK.—Beharilal Baj was again brought up before Mr. W. R. Hamilton Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, and charged by Inspector Gannon with stabbing a Mahomedan lad by means of a hatchet under circumstances already published in these columns. The accused, as he had done on the last occasion, behaved strangely in the court. On the former occasion he was ordered to be examined by the Police Surgeon as the court and the police had some doubts about the sanity of the man. The doctor having certified that he was not insane, the magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to two years' hard labour.

A GENEROUS GIFT.—Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., son of the late Bai Motlibai, has instructed Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., to forward a supply of 200 volumes of light literature for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the Military Hospitals with the Tochi and Malakhand Field Forces, and the Tirah Expeditionary Force. The Post Office is good enough to forward these free of charge, and in similar cases where books, periodicals, newspapers, and packets of light literature are superscribed "For Sick Soldiers" no postal charge will be made. The Principal Medical Officer of each Force will personally supervise the distribution of these acceptable gifts. Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., will be glad to give any information as to the class of literature most appreciated by the soldiers for whom such presents are intended.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HOSPITAL PATIENT.—Bajia Luximon, a Hindu, aged thirty years, a resident of Ripon Road, was admitted as a patient in the J. J. Hospital, on the 29th ultimo, suffering from bronchitis, swelling of the legs and general debility and detained under treatment. About 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, he came out of the ward on the first floor, and was noticed to sit on the parapet wall of the balcony by Nurse Pereira. Shortly after, the patient lost his balance, and was seen falling over the parapet wall of the balcony in the hospital compound, a height of about thirty feet. He was killed almost on the spot. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the hospital, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

OMITTING TO PAY UP.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the charge of embezzlement preferred by Thakordas Keshowram, of the firm of Tejpal Gopaji and Co., against Gopalji Sconderji, a bill collector in the same firm. The defalcations amounted to nearly Rs. 2,500, but only three distinct items were selected by the prosecution to bring home the charge to the accused. Mr. Sorabsha B. Kapadia, pleader, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. H. N. M. Vijaykar, pleader, represented the defence. The accused had passed a receipt acknowledging the payment. The defence was that the money was paid to the master. The charges having been proved, accused was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY-HOLE.—About 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Bhagoo, a Hindu girl, aged eight years, daughter of a mill-labourer, was, together with another girl aged about four years, playing near a quarry hole, off the Dharavie Road, when she accidentally fell in and was drowned. The younger girl went home, and informed the mother, who had the body removed out of the water, but life was extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body, which had all the ornaments safe on it. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, at Dharavie, regarding the death of the deceased girl, when the mother in her evidence stated that she left Bombay on the previous day by rail and proceeded to Dharavie to visit her sister-in-law on her way to Poona. While staying at her sister-in-law's house, the accident happened. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FOR HIS SON'S SAKE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Powar charged Adam Gunal with disorderly behaviour in a public place, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, prosecuted, on behalf of Tar Mahomed Aba. The row originated in consequence of a warrant having been issued against accused's son from Calcutta on the charge of cheating in respect of silk goods, valued at Rs. 175. The defence was that, in order to detain accused's son until the warrant was received in Bombay, the opposite party got up the present charge. The accused was enraged at the conduct of one of the witnesses, who attempted to get accused's son arrested without a warrant. The accused, however, expressed his regret for the same, and after a conference between the advocate of the parties, the charge was allowed to be withdrawn. Accused's son, Usman, against whom a warrant had been sent out here from Calcutta, was not admitted to bail, but was ordered to be sent to Calcutta under police escort.

SUICIDE UNDER FEVER DELIRIUM.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Moogbhat Lane, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Luximon Govind, a Hindu, aged about twenty-seven years. The deceased arrived in Bombay from Chiploon, about a fortnight ago, in search of work and put up with a friend, who is a coppersmith. About a week after his arrival in Bombay Luximon was attacked with fever and cough, and had difficulty in breathing. The fever did not leave him, and about four days ago he became delirious, and under its influence used to mutter something to himself and run in and out of the room. About 11 o'clock on Thursday night he went down-stairs, and a few minutes after a splash was heard in the well at the back of the house. His friend ran downstairs and seeing deceased struggling in the water, raised an alarm. One Narayen Ragoo, in the employ of Damji Lukhamchund, the opium farmer of Bombay, who happened to pass by the house, heard the alarm. He went into the well, dived in the water, and brought the body up, which was then hauled up by means of a rope. Life was extinct. A verdict of suicide under fever delirium was returned by the jury.

HOW HE GOT THE SILVER CUP.—Constable Henry Brewin prosecuted Sadoo Rama, a poon in the employ of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Magistrates, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, charging him with theft of a silver cup, valued at Rs. 50, the property of his masters. About two months ago the shop of Messrs. Lund and Blockley was broken into, but no theft was committed at the time. The police were since those on the alert, and yesterday Constable Brewin had the accused brought to him by a sepoy, who arrested him while attempting to dispose of a piece of silver cup. Mr. Brewin, making enquiries, traced the owners after considerable difficulty, the accused taking the police all over the city, pointing out nearly twenty shops where he alleged he had removed the cup from. At last the police officer was able to ascertain that the cup was removed from the complainants' shop. The other pieces of the cup were recovered from a Marwari, with whom they were pledged by the accused. On the application of Mr. Brewin the case was adjourned to Monday next.

NOT THE MAN WANTED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Guru Angara, a Madrasi Hindu, was produced by a Naik of the Madras Police, who had brought him down to Bombay in accordance with a warrant issued by his Worship about a month ago. The warrant was issued at the instance of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, who alleged that one of their puttawallas, named Guru Angara, had absconded with Rs. 19 entrusted to him for sending a telegraphic message home. The man, it was believed, had misappropriated the money and had absconded to Madras, his native country. The warrant was sent thither, and a man, named Guru Angara, was brought down to Bombay. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company were informed of it, and they sent their assistant with a few puttawallas to identify the accused. They averred that the man brought down to Bombay by the Madras Police was not the man wanted, his was quite a different man. The magistrate remarked that it was a dangerous practice to send warrants without any one being present on the spot to identify the accused. The person brought to Bombay was ordered to be paid the expenses for the return journey by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company.

BURGLARY BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Govind Narayen, a Hindu, resident of Ratnaghiri, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 400, the property of Annpoornabai, a Hindu woman, residing in a chawl at Kandawady. In the month of February last the complainant's son, Moreshwar, was attacked with plague and consequently she vacated the house and took him to the house of her other son at Sadashiv Street, where Moreshwar died subsequently. The prosecutrix remained at the latter place until the 5th March, when she, in company of her daughter-in-law, returned to her old place. On arriving at the house she found the place broken into and the ornaments stolen from a box, which had also been forced open. She made enquiries and ascertained that the accused, who was her neighbour, had been missing since a few days previous to her return to that place. She reported the thefts to the police and gave the name of the absconding neighbour, on whom her suspicion rested. On a certain information received by the police, the authorities at Ratnaghiri were informed, and the accused was arrested at that place. On searching his house, a portion of the stolen property was recovered, but the major portion of the ornaments were traced to the possession of two shroffs of Ratnaghiri, to whom they had been sold by the accused. The accused, in his defence, said that the ornaments found in his house belonged to him, while those found with the shroffs were given to him by his brother, who was now dead. He left Bombay on account of plague, and not to dispose of the stolen property. He had, however, no witnesses to corroborate his statement. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SWINDLING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which three Hindus, named Harichand, Dhondoo, and Rama, stood charged with cheating a Hindu widow, named Kassee, residing at Ni-hanpada Road, in respect of Rs. 500, and abetment of the offence. Mr. Velinker, pleader, conducted the prosecution, the accused being defended by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate in an elaborate judgment reviewed the evidence at length, and in convicting the first and the third accused remarked that the evidence called for the defence was worthless, and when viewed critically in the light in which he had tried to expose its real character, it could not fail to show how cunningly and cleverly the fraud had been committed on the prosecutrix. Under these circumstances, his Worship said, he had no reason at all to distrust the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, but had every reason to disbelieve the evidence for the defence. The magistrate convicted the first and the third accused, Hurrichund and Rama, of cheating under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code and abetting each other in the commission of the offence under section 114, and sentenced them each to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each, with the alternative to suffer a further term of six months' similar imprisonment each. The magistrate further ordered that if the fine was paid, Rs. 500 be paid to complainant as compensation.

A CYCLIST WANTING IN HUMANITY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Motoobai, a Hindu woman, aged sixty years, residing with her son, a fisherman, at Koliwada, Mandvie. About half-past 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 23rd ultimo, the deceased, her son, his wife, and three or four children were walking along the Queen's Road, on their way from Chowpatty, the deceased carrying a copper chatty on her head. They were walking on the railway side of the road and just as they neared the railway overbridge opposite the Thakordwar Road, they heard the bell of a bicycle in front of them. Suddenly the deceased who was walking ahead of the others, was run into by the bicycle and she fell down. The rider of the bicycle was a "saheb," having a straw hat on the head. He did not fall off the bicycle, but muttered something very angrily in English, which none of the deceased's relatives could understand, and then rode off very fast, without making any inquiry as to the injuries sustained by the deceased. After the sahib had gone, deceased's son shouted out for help, when a policeman went up to the spot, and on the deceased being picked up she was found to have sustained injuries to her right leg. She was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that both the bones of her right leg had been fractured and their ends protruded through the two wounds on the seat of the fracture. The deceased was detained under treatment, and she was progressing favourably until the 1st instant, when symptoms of tetanus set in, and she was unable to open her mouth or swallow anything. The spasms increased in severity, and she died on Thursday night. The jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following the compound fracture of the bones of the right leg, the result of a bicycle having run into her and knocked her down. The jury were of opinion that the rider of the bicycle ought to have stopped and inquired what injury he had done, instead of riding away without inquiring.

CYCLING AT HOME.

FROM A WHEELING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Record-breaking is still lingering on the tracks, although all first-class racing for the season is finally over. The tandem pair, E. James and G. A. Nelson, who last week set up a number of tandem records, have now beaten the fifty miles record for all types of machines, the previous best being A. E. Walters' 1 hour 38 mins. 56 3-5th secs by 16 seconds. This is the first time that a tandem pair has got ahead of the best single time at this distance.

On the road the record of the week has also been a tandem ride by P. Wheelock and G. Gulford, who are better known as pacemakers than racers, although Wheelock is part-holder of the tandem fifty miles road record. This pair successfully essayed the very difficult task of lowering the record from London to Brighton and back, difficult not only on account of the pace that has to be maintained on a give-and-take road, but also because of the alertness with which the police have to be dodged and in addition the lateness of the season entails a great deal of cold work. In order to get through without causing obstruction, the pair started at 3 a.m., and in consequence half their journey was done in the darkness. Their ride, then, of 4 hours 54 mins. 54 secs. for the double journey is therefore little short of marvellous, especially as they elected not to risk racing tyres, but used full roadster Dunlops reinforced with an additional cover, a combination of great strength. The records they beat were those of the Brothers Franks, 5 hours 5 mins. 56 secs., and W. J. Neason's 5 hours 6 mins. 42 secs.

Apropos of the question whether a bicycle is personal luggage, there have been two decisions in London this week that it is not, at any rate, under the Cab Act. In the one case a lady, so-called refused to pay twopence for her bicycle, when carried on a cab, and her refusal was upheld by the courts, though her meanness was and is a subject for wonderment. But the law cuts both ways. As cycles are not luggage, cabbies are not bound to carry them, and if they do are not responsible if they become damaged, and the second case was of a gentleman who wanted to claim compensation for the ill-treatment it received at the hands of an unskilful driver. He lost, on exactly the grounds which let the lady win.

Another curious case has cropped up in which a cyclist and a watering cart became entangled in a collision, and the cyclist claims for damage done. The judge decided against the cyclist on the grounds that watering-carts go slowly, but cycles fast, and that a rider ought to be able to steer clear of a vehicle progressing with the dignity and stately grace of a hydrostatic van.

Still more remarkable, however, is the case of a gentleman who left his own machine at a cycle repairer's for a small matter needing attention. The repairer lent him a machine on which to ride home. Next day was wet, but on the following, he returned it, and was asked for fifteen shillings' hire. Refusing to pay, he was given into custody on a charge of stealing the machine. As the police inspector discovered that the repairer had possession of the machine, he declined to take the charge, and the victim of all this pother was released, and enjoyed a seven mile walk home. The cyclist won his case, receiving damages for the detention of himself and his machine, the judge remarking that the cycle repairer was most unreasonable.

Mr. Budgett Meakin, who has just returned to England after another summer spent in Morocco, has some strange experiences to relate of the cycling journey which he ventured to make from the coast to Marrakesh (Morocco City). There being no roads whatever, there was nothing for it but to drive the machines over everything that their riders could induce them to cross, bump, jolt, or tumble notwithstanding, or else to push them along, when it was rather trying to overhear the commiserating remarks of the natives, who wondered why they had not hired some sort of animal to carry such unwieldy "luggage." The general impression when the machines were observed at full speed was that they were those diabolical things of which the Moors had heard as in use in "Nazarene Land" for the magical conveyance of unbelievers from town to town, called "land steamers"—*Anglice*, railway trains. One travelled Moor, however, could afford to despise the bicycles, since he declared that he had seen conveyances with even four wheels, and plenty of them too, in Algeria, beside which these half-grown things were insignificant.

Of course there were hitches with tyres, though these were never punctured during the journey, for the heat and bumping together proved too much for the joints of ordinary tubes. But after these were replaced by tropical Dunlops no more trouble was experienced. At times Mr. Meakin carried 60lb. of luggage on his machine, which with fittings and rider made a total of over 300lb.; but as no great pace could be made, and as it was too hot to travel most of the day, it was found more convenient to load the baggage and tent on a horse. Mr. Meakin's machine to his great surprise, returned to England in good going condition, the only accident having been a broken pin.

There are certain parts of the process of cleaning that are peculiarly objectionable, even to the cyclist who is naturally neat about his belongings and cannot bear a dirty machine. One of these is the inside of the mudguards, which are, indeed, too often neglected altogether, because of the trouble that they cause. The quickest and easiest way of cleaning these parts is to tie a piece of rag, slightly damped, firmly round the rim of the wheel, and then spin it till all the mud is scraped out. The inside of the gearcase—another ticklish place—can be done by tying cotton waste, also damped, on the spokes in such a manner that it projects inwards and rubs against the gearcase when the wheel is spun. The careless cyclist, who will not clean his machine, suffers for it when he wishes to sell his mount and get a new one, since nothing reduces the second-hand prices of a good mount so much as dirty, chipped enamel and rusty nickel. It usually pays in a case of the kind to spend a pound or two in having the machine put in order, as this expenditure will probably mean two or three pounds added to the price.

It is a very great pity to give up the intention of purchasing some machine of a good and well-known make simply because some friend has had a bad breakdown with one of this particular class. I have never yet come across a make of any standing that did not number an occasional break-up. Every famous make known to cyclists has, in my own personal experience, behaved badly at times; this is unavoidable when such enormous numbers of machines are turned out. Neither is it such a terrible disaster if ones own machine does come in two. Even if the years guarantee is run out, any respectable maker will almost always replace the part free of charge for the sake of his own credit, since he knows that the rider will probably make much less of the disaster to his friends if he is fairly treated. It is unwise, however, to have a broken tube mended, instead of replaced, even though the repairer may declare that the process is perfectly safe. What has "gone" once will very probably "go" again.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

		Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	......	2,78,653
G. F. M. Grant, C. S.	......	35
Subscriptions through the Collector of Belgaum	......	142
" "	Ahmednagar...	258
" "	Bijapore	1,165
" "	Sholapore	10
Items under Rupees ten	......	4
	Total........	2,78,227

Bombay, Nov. 3.

A. LESLIE,
Honorary Secretary.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NOVEMBER 25th is now mentioned as the probable date on which the Viceroy will leave Simla for the plains.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned the following sums for final famine relief expenditure:—Mozufferpore, Rs. 76,000; Darbhanga, Rs. 25,000; Saran, Rs. 11,500; Champaran, Rs. 9,540 and Shahabad, Rs. 10,000.

THE current demand of Land Revenue in Bengal is Rs. 3,83,83,326, as compared with Rs. 3,82,73,938 last year. The total collections show an increase of three and a-half lakhs.

COLONEL CURZON, of the Rifle Brigade, who was appointed to command the 2nd Brigade in the Tochi Valley in succession to General Symons, has been invalided. Colonel Brook, Connaught Rangers, will succeed him.

LIEUTENANT LUBBOCK, R. E., is appointed Assistant Secretary, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, in succession to Mr. H. A. F. Currie, who goes to Bombay as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. E. ROLLAND, Commanding Rangoon District, goes on short leave this month. Brigadier-General F. Venris recently officiating in Command of Belgaum, will command Rangoon during General Rolland's absence.

TEN more officers of the Indian Medical Service have been asked for Field duty.

THE following clergymen have been transferred permanently to the strength of the Lahore Ecclesiastical Establishment:—Rev. H. B. Coulthard and I. G. S. Syme, from the Calcutta Diocese; and Rev. H. Naish, from the Lucknow Diocese.

THE Madras Government has approved the proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner to authorise all Local Boards, including Municipal Councils, to obtain their supply of lymph from the Mysore Government Vaccine Institute at Bangalore. The adoption of this course will, it is stated, not only conduce, owing to the climatic advantages of Bangalore, to the constant supply of a lymph of good quality, but will also be economical, and will render it unnecessary for Government or the Boards to establish central vaccine institutes of their own in this Presidency, at any rate, for the present.

ON Tuesday evening, after the mail train from Sealdah had proceeded from Sukna about 4 miles, it suddenly came to a stand still. One of the springs had slipped from the slings and this had the effect of letting the front part of the engine down on to the line, so that the cow-catcher raked up the ballast. Amongst the passengers were two who with other European passengers lent their services and raised up the fallen part of the engine which saved a delay of many hours.

STATEMENTS have appeared that the Government of India have ordered surveys to be made for railways from Nowshera to the foot of the Malakand and from Peshawar to Landi Kotal. This is not absolutely correct. All that has been done is to direct that reconnaissances should be made along these routes with a view to discovering whether the rails could be laid. No decision has been arrived at as to the building of the railways; and in the case of Peshawar-Landi Kotal line particularly the future frontier policy of the Government must be determined upon before such a decision can be formulated.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 23rd October was 321 against 321, and 278 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 87. There were 3 deaths from cholera, against 5 and 5 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were two deaths from tetanus against *nil*, in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 153 and 35 respectively, against 141 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 35·9 per mille per annum, against 29·0, the mean of the last five years.

FROM the 23rd to the 29th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 2 Eurasians, 10 Native Christians, 271 Hindus and 31 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 316 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 361. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 9 from measles, 105 from fevers, 41 from dysentery, 4 from diarrhœa, and 156 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 41·5 per 1,000 per annum.

THE general impression has been created, says a local paper, that the Mysore Keddah operations have been altogether abolished by the Durbar. This is not so; operations have been only suspended for a time to give the elephant herds some rest. Since 1888 and subsequent years the capture of the animals has gone on on an extended scale, and at this rate there was a danger of the species diminishing considerably in course of time. To prevent this, the decision now arrived at has become necessary. Latterly elephant catchers from Bengal had to be imported, and this has added to the expenditure. The services of Mr. Shamaiengar, the Keddah Superintendent, have been placed now at the disposal of the Forest Department in order to utilise the elephants in stock in dragging timber from the forests. Three captures were effected last year under the new Bengal system, which was briefly to track and surround elephants wherever they were found. 161 animals were so caught.

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd October, were 11,55,378; miles open, 1702·46, per mile open, Rs. 679. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,25,973, miles open, 1701·11; per mile open, Rs. 662; increase, Rs. 29,405; miles open, Rs. 1·35; per mile open, Rs. 17. From 1st July, 1897, to 23rd October, 1897, Rs. 169,23,654. From 1st July, 1896, to 23rd October, 1896, Rs. 1,50,67,068; increase, Rs. 18,56,586.

THE Rontgen rays are proving of the greatest assistance in dealing with the gunshot wounds among the troops engaged on the frontier. In one case a sepoy came under treatment who had been struck by a bullet which passed across his chest and through his arm. The injuries were flesh-wounds only and it was expected that he would make a rapid recovery. But inflammatory symptoms appeared, and the medical officers were puzzled as they were convinced that the bullet had passed out through the arm. Rontgen rays were applied, and they showed that some foreign substance was lodged in the muscles of the chest. A simple surgical operation followed and some splinters of lead were removed: the bullet had broken up by impact in the bones apparently. The wounded man is now doubtless making a good recovery. In the case of Brigadier-General Ian Hamilton, too, who fractured his leg by a fall from his horse, the rays have shown that the setting of the bones has been perfectly done, and there will now no longer be any necessity for his proceeding home.

PROFESSOR HANKIN, of Agra, a few years ago, accused our common or garden *surahi* of harbouring microbes of sorts. In a paper in the current number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* he suggests certain improvements in the construction of this homely but indispensable domestic vessel. He says: "On several occasions during the last two years, I have come across cases in which water contained in chatties or *surahi* was infected with the enteric microbe, while the water at its source was either free of this infection or presumably had been freed from it by boiling. Experiments carried out in this laboratory by Dr. Ghadially have shown that if enteric or cholera microbes are placed on the outside of a *surahi*, within from one to three days, they penetrate through the porous earthenware and appear in the water inside the receptacle." He is of opinion that the infection of the water is derived to some extent from the porous walls of the vessels in which it is kept. He therefore suggests a double *surahi*, the outer vessel being of porous earthenware and the inner of glazed earthenware. The latter contains the water to be drunk, and can be poured out of the spout, which is distinct from the outer vessel. The space between the outer and inner vessel is also filled with water through a separate orifice on the shoulder of the *surahi*, which can be kept closed with a cork. The water in the outer vessel by its evaporation cools the contents of the inner vessel, and microbes that may penetrate into the outer vessel are unable to get into the inner.

THE United States postal authorities have been recently making an experiment with reference to a new departure in postal facilities which has proved so successful in Washington and St. Louis that it is to be extended to New York and the other cities of the Union. This consists of a system whereby, for a small fee, any house in the city can have its own private post office. The mode of providing this is as follows:—On application to the postmaster of New York any householder can purchase a regulation box, which ranges in cost from 10s. to 35s., which can be set up in the house in a spot agreed upon by the postal authorities and the householder, and of this box the Post Office and the owner have keys. The letters that arrive and those to be posted are each placed in the box, the postman taking away those to be mailed at each collection. But should the householder be out of stamps there is a small box in which the amount of postage can be deposited, and this amount is taken away with the unstamped letters, which are duly stamped at the Post Office. With each box also order forms for stamps are provided, and when one of these is placed in the box, together with the value in money of the stamps ordered, the stamps are left in the box at the next delivery. The system is one that might well be tried in this country.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE following are extracts from the review by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1897:—

During the year there were 36 meetings of the Corporation and 52 meetings of Committees thereof. Two other meetings of Committees were convened, but not held for want of quorum.

There were 59 meetings of Standing Committee and 9 meetings of Sub-Committees thereof, with 121 attendances for cheque-signing and 52 for the audit of the weekly statement of accounts. Three other attendances for audit were fixed but not held.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE WORKS.

The unfinished works in progress in charge of Mr. James W. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer, were Colaba and Umarkhadi sewerage, Connaught Road and Sussex Road drainage and sewerage, Parel sewerage, Mazagon sewerage, Malabar Hill and Khamballa Hill sewerage, while the following new works were commenced:—house drainage connections (street portions), Ghora district; Fergusson Road and Chinchpoogly sewerage; gravitation; a portion of 18" iron pipe sewer, DeLisle Road; draining storm water from the public roads around Mahalaxmi Dhobiwada; laying 9" pipe drains for carriage of storm-water to the sea from the southern portion of Wodehouse Road. The works sanctioned by the Corporation, but not commenced, included the gravitation portion of the Old Race Course sewerage; improvements of road-side drains with masonry sides, Khetwadi District; avoiding side-drains in Gaum Road from Thakurdwar Road to Portuguese Church; masonry drain from Girgaum Road, passing through the Night-Soil Depot Lane across Maty Road and the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Back Bay, opening out water-course to the west of Mr. Kazi property, nearly opposite Victoria Gardens, and constructing covered drains with water gullies Rampart Row from the Elphinstone College storm-water drain in Wodehouse Road.

As to the Colaba sewerage, it appears that the works in pipe sewers were practically completed departmentally in February. The suit brought against the Municipality by the contractors, Messrs. Bulkier and Co., was dismissed with costs by the High Court, and on appeal was again decided in favour of the Municipality. At the close of the year the officer of the Court was engaged in taking a preliminary account in order to decide whether any balance was due to the plaintiffs. The works connected with the air-compressing machinery, &c., were completed by May, and all that remained to be done was the testing of the whole system of air-mains. The mains were finally tested, with satisfactory results at the end of the year, and the accounts of the works settled. The total cost, including ejectors was Rs. 3,37,240-8-10. The other works connected with the Shone system in Colaba—engine-house, ejector-house, &c.—were practically completed by 1st October, 1895. The expenditure on these was Rs. 80,3-14-2. The Umarkhadi sewerage was not completed until the end of May, 1897. The expenditure on this work to the end of the year was Rs. 2,92,379-4-9. The Shone system of sewerage is reported to have worked uniformly well at Colaba, though it has not yet been possible to work up to full power, owing to the comparatively small number of houses connected and the small volume of sewage to be lifted.

Regarding the existing system of sewerage and drainage, the report of the Executive Engineer, Mr. M. C. Marzban, C.I.E., shows that the sewage pumping station at Love Grove worked satisfactorily notwithstanding the excessive wear and tear to which the Worthington pumps are subjected, and that "it is creditable to the makers that the efficiency should be so high after nearly four years' work without any repair or renewal or removal being necessary." Although the rains by June and July were so excessive the sewers were absolutely unaffected, all surplus discharging itself without difficulty through the Love Grove outfall. The use of Indian coal resulted in a daily saving at the Station of Rs. 13 for fuel, although the use of mechanical stokers, while greatly reducing the smoke, increases the consumption. The channel at the Love Grove sluices to the sea-face becomes increasingly foul and will require serious attention. As to the question of house-connections with the drains, the Corporation having decided, on the 18th June, 1896, that the Municipality would bear the cost of constructing the street portion of the connections, and on the 3rd September sanctioned an advance of Rs. 1,00,000 for the purchase of materials, some advance was made, more especially after the outbreak of the plague. In connection with the improvement and cleaning of drains and sewers, catch-pits, water-gullies, manholes, ventshaft, &c., some particulars are printed regarding the installation for producing electrolyzed sea-water. The scheme for converting the night-soil depots at Bhagi Moholla and Haines Road into receiving depts, with a view to lessening the quantity of filth sent to Khamathipura, made but little progress on account of difficulties in obtaining labourers and of selecting a site in Haines Road, but more satisfactory results were obtained in reference to the provision of certain new latrines and urinals, and improvement of others.

FINANCIAL.

The extent to which the outbreak of the great epidemic affected the Municipal finances is shown by the remark of Mr. Snow, the Commissioner: "Thanks to the plague, almost the whole of our large surplus has been swept away in a single year." The opening balance, including recoverable advances, reserve stock, &c., and excluding deposits, unexpended loan balances and minor adjustment items (*vide* pp. 9 and 93 of the Report for 1895-96) was Rs. 37,72,817-14-7, or Rs. 17,82,317-14-7 in excess of the Budget Estimate. The revenue was Rs. 62,08,977-11-2, giving a total amount available for expenditure of Rs. 99,81,295-9-9. The amount expended was Rs. 70,04,742-9-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,76,552-15-10. Deducting from the Rs. 17,82,317-14-7 as above, the Rs. 4,81,046-3-4 on account of unexpended balances of the grants for 1895-96 and previous years, and Rs. 8,75,659-9-8 on account of the value of reserve stock, there remained a net surplus of Rs. 4,25,610, which, not having been appropriated during the year, formed part of the opening balance of 1897-98. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 62,08,977-11-2, or Rs. 3,50,722-4-10 less than the estimate, and Rs. 5,52,732-9-8 less than the actuals of the preceding year. Except under the head of halalkhore service, the yield in every other branch of income fell short of the estimate.

Deducting from the Rs. 62,08,977-11-2 as above Rs. 37,857-7-9 excess interest realized on account of Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance and Worn-out Water Mains Renewal Funds and Net Premia received on the first instalment of two lakhs of the Rs. 15,75,000 Loan, and the same having been re-invested cannot be treated as actual surplus, the net income amounted to Rs. 61,71,120-4-2, or a decrease on the estimate of Rs. 3,94,079-11-10. Adding to this decrease the Rs. 1,80,000 on account of excess revenue anticipated when the Budget for 1897-98 was being prepared, the total decrease in the revenue amount to Rs. 5,74,079-11-10. Deducting from this last amount the Rs. 2,25,000, by which the outstandings for the past year were greater than those of the preceding year and are recoverable during the current year, the net decrease in the revenue is reduced to Rs. 3,49,079-11-10.

The total grants for expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 79,36,310-1-1 as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Original Budget Sanction	66,42,944	0	0
Lapsed grants, 1895-96, renewed in 1896-97	8,76,265	8	8
Lapsed grants for 1894-95 and previous years...	1,04,782	11	1
Additional grants sanctioned	3,12,318	13	9
Total........	79,36,310	1	1
Deduct expended........	70,04,742	9	11
Balance unexpended........Rs.	9,31,567	7	2

Of this unexpended balance, Rs. 60,000 on account of savings anticipated were appropriated in the Budget for 1897-98, whilst Rs. 6,71,102-7-11 are required for payment in the current year for lapsed grants and unexpended balances of the grants for 1896-97 and previous years. The balance of Rs. 2,00,464-15-3 will be required for reducing the deficit in revenue.

Thus, in consequence of the decrease in revenue and the additional grants for the suppression of the plague, and other charges and advances made for reserve stock, there was a net deficit of Rs. 3,93,450-4-7 instead of a large surplus as anticipated. This deficit, together with further additional grants, aggregating Rs. 13,50,460-1-4 for plague and other charges, reduced the anticipated closing balance of Rs. 17,95,605 (exclusive of the balance of Rs. 1,00,000 required by the Municipal Act) to Rs. 48,694-10-1.

The details relating to the increases and decreases in Revenue and Expenditure as compared with the Estimates are shown in the report of the Chief Accountant. The decreases of Rs. 22,471-7-7 in the general tax and Rs. 44,485-4-5 in the water tax would not have occurred, but for the amount of outstandings at the end of the year being larger than in 1895-96 consequent on the exodus of so many rate-payers during the epidemic. Whilst the halalkhor tax yielded Rs. 30,673-9-2 more than in 1895-96, chiefly owing to the enhanced special rate for mills, wheel tax and tolls fell off by Rs. 1,14,843-5-9. The decrease in town duties was Rs. 2,05,707-3-6, partly owing to falling off in imports of taxable articles and partly because certain arrears of refund-claims were brought to account up to date. The receipts from tobacco duty decreased by Rs. 34,807-10-2, and those from markets and slaughter houses by Rs. 6,739-12-5, and those from property and miscellaneous by Rs. 90,551-6-6.

Under the head of expenditure the net increase was Rs. 3,02,221-10-6. The cost of the measures for the suppression of the plague, was Rs. 4,37,055-0-1. Two other heavy items were Rs. 50,000 towards the school building fund and Rs. 51,539 for arrears of police charges.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

With the exception of the years 1865, when the number of deaths was 23,531, and 1877, when the deaths recorded were 33,511, the year 1896 showed the highest mortality of any previous year, namely 3,451 from all causes (but exclusive of still-born), or 8,339 in excess of the deaths in 1895, and equal to a death-rate of 40·71 per 1,000 of population calculated on the Census returns of 1891. The average number of death for the five previous years was 27·101, or a death, rate of 32·98 per 1,000. Of the 33,511, 8,776 deaths are ascribed to fever, 5,334 to diseases of the respiratory system, 4,809 to phthisis, 2,272 to diseases of the nervous system, 1,935 to bubonic plague, 1,013 to diarrhœa, 737 to dysentery, 701 to small-pox, 490 to cholera, 457 to accidents, 241 to measles, and 6,055 to other and unknown causes.

The greater portion of the Health Officer's Report is devoted to the consideration of the disastrous bubonic plague. Dr. Weir is unable to pronounce a decided opinion as to the actual date of the first outbreak of the disease or to accurately determine the cause thereof. He refers at some length to his observations during former years of certain conditions unfavourable to the health of the City, such as insufficient drainage, the defects in sewage removal, the water-logged state of the land, the want of proper connections between dwellings and the drains for the removal of sewage and sullage, the overcrowding of the greater portion of the population, the deposit of all the dry refuse of the city on the Flats, the defects in the Municipal Act regarding the erection of buildings on improper sites, and other subjects. And in discussing the phenomena that preceded the outbreak of the epidemic, he comments on the abnormally heavy rainfall of the earlier part of the rainy season and the failure of the rains during the latter portions of the south-west monsoon—a state of affairs all the more unfavourable, as the level of the sullage in the sewers had been left high, and there were accumulations of wet grain in dark and damp godowns and in granaries beneath human dwellings. Dr. Weir in trying to arrive at the probable causes of the epidemic alights on the theory of migration of people from plague-stricken districts, and he supports it by what he considers a strong argument, viz., the circumstance of observing a higher death-rate among persons not born in Bombay. From the figures already quoted as to the place of birth of those who died, he assumes that there must have been, during the year, a great migration of strangers into the city, and that the statistics demonstrate that, if the enhancement of the death-rate in August was due to plague, the disease was either prevalent in a number of places outside Bombay, or that it chiefly affected persons born outside the city, or that there was an immigration into Bombay of people who were affected by the plague, or peculiarly susceptible to it. In support of this assumption, he states that, while the excess number of deaths in August was 370 over the number in July, the mortality among persons born in Bombay had decrease by 31, that in September the mortality among Bombay-born persons decreased by 84, that in October it increased only by 27, and in November decreased by 75. It would appear to him, therefore, that either the persons born outside Bombay brought the disease in with them, or were more susceptible to its influence than the people born within the Island. Although the epidemic may have broken out earlier, the first public notification of its existence was made known by Dr. A. G. Viegas towards the close of September; but the Health Officer, while of opinion that Dr. Viegas deserves much credit for his diagnosis of the case, is of opinion that the time has not yet arrived for fixing the date when the first case occurred, and he adds: "We must wait till the experiences of medical men throughout India have been obtained. It is not improbable that when the disease has been more generally recognised and its different types distinguished—for even now some cases are most difficult of recognition during life—it will be found that cases of a disease not dissimilar in symptoms have occurred in periods not very remote, not only in Bombay, but in other parts of India. I have no doubt that the cases observed by Dr. Simpson in Calcutta were of bubonic plague." "In passing a judgment on the difficulties of recognition in the first cases, it has to be remembered that fevers with glandular enlargements are not unknown in Bombay, and that even now, with the knowledge possessed of the disease in its varying forms and notwithstanding the suspicion with which cases of fever are regarded, the recognition of some cases of bubonic plague is most difficult even in Hospital."

Dr. Weir states, however, that there are reasons for thinking that the occurrence of the great Nassik pilgrimage had an important influence on the propagation of the pestilence in this City. It has to be recollected in forming an opinion as to the period when Bubonic Plague commenced in Bombay, that synchronously with the increase in the total mortality in this City there was an increase of mortality in a number of places close to Bombay.

In Bombay, as elsewhere in India, where the phenomena accompanying the outbreak of plague, have been observed and recorded, rats are found to have exercised an important part in the spread of the disease. From the end of September they were seen running about the street in Mandvie in numbers and issuing from drains, &c., in a sick or dying state. Many were found with buboes developed in the neck and groin, and in numerous cases the plague bacillus was readily found in their carcases. The presence of dying rats was observed in every quarter where the epidemic prevailed, and it is curious to note that eventually rats left the City in great numbers. There was likewise unusual mortality among cats, cattle, sheep, and goats.

The measures adopted for dealing with the outbreak are described at length. These varied according to circumstances, and were modified in the light of experience. Each house where there was an outbreak of the disease was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, together with its more, nahani, and drains. Disinfectants were freely applied, the building throughly flushed, its roof opened, and light and air were admitted to the place. The chief disinfectants used were perchloride of mercury, permanganate of potash, napthaline, chloride of lime, carbolic acid, cresol, quicklime, prepared in different ways, and others. The use of chlorine gas under pressure for the disinfection of buildings was attended with success. It was only by the application of the powers given to the Municipal Commissioner under section 431 of the Municipal Act and under the Epidemic Diseases Act (Act 3 of 1897 of the Government of India) that authority was obtained for the entry and disinfection of plague stricken buildings and the demolition of insanitary houses.

The segregation of the plague stricken was attended with immense difficulty, and the utmost patience was required in allaying the wide-spread panic in regard to isolation and the establishments of plague hospitals. In December, with the aid and assistance of the more enlightened and public-spirited leaders of the different native communities, a successful advance was made in this direction, and the Health Officer bears grateful testimony to the valuable assistance rendered in this direction by Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, and other gentlemen.

In the same way he alludes to the warm interest and personal exertions of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, in regard to the various steps taken for dealing with the suppression of the epidemic, and the valuable and ready assistance rendered by Monsieur Haffkine, Mr. Hankin, and the members of the Scientific Foreign Commissions deputed by their respective Governments to proceed to Bombay and study the disease, especially Dr. Gaffky, Dr. Pfeiffer, and Dr. Bitter.

He warmly acknowledges, too, the noble services performed by the lady nurses, the willing aid afforded by many medical practitioners in the City, and the devotion to duty of the officers and working staff of the Sanitary Department during the trying period of the epidemic.

With regard to the prevention of future appearances of the plague in the City, Dr. Weir is not hopeful as he does not think it is practicable to prevent its spread "except when the type . . . is the simple glandular form and when the disease has not been communicated to rats." Earlier opinions held as to its being easily feasible to check the spread of the disease appear now to be erroneous.

The more knowledge we have, the more difficult it appears to be to recognise some forms of bubonic plague and to prevent the importation of the disease and its spread into a sea port-town. Its introduction can only be detected when the disease is imported by human beings suffering from an easily recognizable type of the malady. When the disease is carried by rats or conveyed in clothing or other articles, its importation of conveyance is not likely to be prevented. The importation of cases into London in 1896 indicates how far the disease may be conveyed by sea although generally it does not appear that the disease is conveyed by sea, although generally it does not appear that the disease is conveyed long distances by a sea-route. It appears to Dr. Weir that Bombay is in no more danger from Upper India than the Kathiawar coast and the endemic area by the Persian Gulf than from China. . . . "There is only one measure from which any effect can be expected, and that measure is quarantine, or any other name by which inspection of traffic and restriction on communication may be called, stringent and careful examination of every one entering Bombay, and disinfection of every article, but the result to be expected from that measure is very uncertain."

The Health Officer further states that M. Haffkine was undoubtedly right in laying down the principle of "surrounding and preventing all intercourse with the infected area." When the disease is carried by other agencies than human beings, there can be little hope of arresting its spread. The steady advance of this pest over continents suggests to some minds the reflection that either the disease may advance with the migration of rodents or that the microbe may have an existence in nature outside human beings." On the other hand, the experience gained leads to the conclusion that measures for disinfection or segregation may be modified according to the type of the disease and the ventilation of the buildings affected. In the simple glandular form it is not necessary to remove the patient from a well ventilated building. Even in the pneumonic form a discretion may be used where the building is well ventilated and occupied by few people. The great danger to be avoided in a city is the concealment of cases, though experience leads to the conclusion that concealment cannot be entirely prevented. It is not absolutely necessary to disinfect, though disinfection is to be recommended; nor is it necessary to remove to an hospital every one suffering from the disease, when the house is well ventilated. In view of the future of Bombay the Health Officer urged on the Plague Committee that so long as a case occurs in any place in direct communication with the city, not one measure for checking the propagation of the disease can be relaxed with safety.

EDUCATION.

The grant for education was Rs. 89,795, namely School for Deaf-Mutes, Rs. 1,800; Veterinary College, Rs. 2,503; Victoria and Albert Museum, Rs. 11,200; Victoria Technical Institute, Rs. 10,000; Joint School Committee for Primary Education, Rs. 59,135; and for Committee's establishment, Rs. 5,160. The receipts of the Joint Committee were Rs. 1,75,231-2-1 including grant from Government of Rs. 42,636, and at the close of the year the Committee had a credit balance of Rs. 48,499-7-1. From the middle of December, 1896, to June 1897, the Marathi and Guzerathi Schools remained closed on account of the Plague, and the Urdu Schools were shut up from the middle of December to the middle of February. The fees paid fell off from Rs. 23,481 to Rs. 17,111, but meantime there has been considerable increase in the expenditure. The Committee do not make explicit reference to these increases, but it may be inferred that the enhancements under the heads of masters and teachers and rent and grants in-aid are due to there being additional schools, to temporary measures for improved accommodation and to a rise in the number of aided schools.

ELECTROZONE.

THE Health officer has submitted the following report on electrozone to the Municipal Commissioner:—

1. Electrozone is a fluid that owes its properties and disinfecting power to the disengagement of chlorine.

2. It is practically the same as Hermite fluid, and there are a number of preparations containing chlorides and Hypo-Chlorides used for disinfecting operations.

3. I take it that electrozone is an artificial compound of the Hermite class and has very much the same properties.

4. This preparation however is much more expensive and only suited for domestic use and, therefore, can only be used on a small scale. For domestic purposes in the disinfection of all matters evolving organic vapors it is excellent.

5. The action of the Hermite solution on pathogenic organisms is so well known that I need not refer to it.

6. In my opinion its chief use will be found in the disinfection of the shafts of privies inside buildings.

7. Chlorine must be regarded as one of the most powerful of the disinfectants, and in the Hermite fluid and similar chlorinated compounds we have a convenient way of conveying the gas.

8. It is more convenient and more useful than the deliquescent chloride of lime, although I do not think that electrozone is practically of any use to us I think a similar solution namely, Hermite fluid ought to be used.

9. It might be used for the disinfection of privies in order to sterilize the inside of the shafts. The fluid for this purpose ought to be delivered in the streets in wooden barrels, and street by street the privies of the houses could be disinfected. This can be carried out and completed with the arrangement I am making for a regular medical survey of the city with the staff of medical men we now have on duty.

10. As I have been taking great interest in the use of chlorine gas I forward a cylinder of compressed gas, which was manufactured for me by the Carbonic Acid factory.

11. If the Company could manufacture gas as a business in this form, we would have a most valuable disinfecting powder at our command.—I have, &c.,
T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

"MY friends," exclaimed the eloquent minister, "were the average man to turn and look himself squarely in the eyes, and ask himself what he really needed most, what would be the first reply suggested to his mind?" "A rubber neck!" shouted the precocious urchin in the rear of the room; and in the confusion which followed the good man lost his place in his manuscript, and began over again.

HERMIT'S Rheumatic and Gout cure is a marvel of the age; BRASSICON fights against All Pains and Aches of the Body. SATARUNA SALVE is a deadly foe to Dhobies' Itch and Ringworm. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 3rd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·019	Calm	1	87·6	51·2	55	...	...	...
Sirsa	30·036	SSE	2	88·8	54·4	57	...	...	...
Delhi	30·023	NW	2	84·2	61·9	55	...	...	...
Agra	30·125	Calm	...	89·5	55·4	70	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·016	ENE	1	87·6	64·5	76	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·991	ESE	2	85·6	65·2	71	...	...	...
Jhansi	30·019	W	1	91·1	65·2	41	...	...	—0·02
Jacobabad	30·023	Calm	1	94·0	61·3	56	...	...	—0·04
Karachi	30·038	NNE	4	89·4	65·0	67	...	...	—0·01
Jeypore	30·056	N	2	91·1	63·1	51	...	...	...
Ajmere	30·088	NW	3	86·4	55·7	63	...	...	...
Deesa	30·020	NE	7	92·3	55·1	50	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	30·021	ENE	1	91·2	65·2	47	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·053	NNW	3	91·0	65·9	65	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·025	Calm	3	90·4	62·4	49	...	...	...
Ghadschi	29·991	W	5	91·6	62·8	4[illegible]	...	...	...
Veraval	29·935	NNE	5	86·1	68·3	57	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·089	N	3	85·2	53·8	31	...	...	...
Indore	30·041	Calm	1	85	55·1	66	...	...	—0·05
Saugor	29·995	WSW	4	85	58·6	35	...	...	—0·02
Jubbulpore	30·031	SSE	1	81·1	44·1	63	...	...	—0·04
Hoshangabad	30·010	Calm	...	87·1	58·8	65	...	...	—0·04
Khandwa	30·015	Calm	2	90·2	57·6	61	...	...	—0·06
Raipur	30·030	Calm	2	87·4	63·2	61	...	...	—0·24
Nagpur	30·021	Calm	4	87·5	60·2	59	...	...	—0·14
Amraoti	30·015	ENE	3	88·1	63·9	41	...	...	—0·16
Akola	30·015	NE	3	91·2	56·1	49	...	...	—0·09
Surat	29·975	Calm	3	91·4	69·9	52	...	...	—0·03
Malegaon	30·014	WSW	3	88·3	58·4	5[illegible]	...	...	—0·14
Bombay	29·971	ENE	10	84·6	73·4	7[illegible]	...	...	—0·22
Poona	30·03[illegible]	Calm	1	87·0	55·0	59	...	...	—0·26
Ahmednagar	30·009	Calm	4	85·3	53·5	50	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·021	Calm	2	88·3	57·2	42	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	KNE	10	88·2	61·1	31	...	...	—0·56
Ratnagiri	29·931	S	8	84·4	67·9	36	...	...	—0·6
Belgaum	29·911	ENE	8	84·2	56·9	49	...	...	—0·90
Goa	29·967	E	9	89·0	70·4	60	...	...	...
Karwar	29·948	NNE	8	91·2	68·6	57	...	...	—1·14
Mangalore	29·912	ESE	2	91·8	61·4	5[illegible]	...	...	—1·09
Calicut	29·875	E	4	88·0	71·5	68	...	...	—1·37
Cochin	29·859	NE	4	87·6	71·1	7[illegible]	...	0·20	—1·85
Bangalore	29·967	NNE	8	78·7	58·9	55	...	0·22	—1·24
Secunderabad	29·937	Calm	3	86·7	59·0	55	...	...	—0·81
Masulipatam	29·935	N	6	88·6	67·2	71	...	...	—3·12
Bellary	29·932	Calm	2	88·2	62·3	4[illegible]	...	...	—1·16
Cuddapah	29·932	SE	1	91·0	58·1	44	...	0·02	—1·11
Madras	29·930	NNW	9	87·5	71·5	72	...	0·04	—4·16
Coimbatore	29·945	E	9	85·4	68·6	75	...	0·72	+0·13
Trichinopoly	29·907	C	4	87·5	69·9	64	...	0·55	—0·52
Negapatam	29·850	NW	15	80·4	72·9	92	...	1·24	—2·31
Colombo	29·865	NNE	12	85·4	75·0	79	0·01	2·04	+0·17
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind (rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Madras and Negapatam, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at and about Neemuch, and lowest in the south of the Peninsula. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and Colombo and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and 10 at Ratnagiri and Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Mangalore and Jhansi, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Jeypore Jacobabad, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Jacobabad and the lowest 51° at Lahore and Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are partially cloudy at Cochin, Bangalore and Madras. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area to the south-east of Negapatam and the east of Colombo, and the weather there is likely to become unsettled. It is very probable that the weather at and about Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Cochin and Colombo will become cloudy local rain also is likely.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Friday: The barometer has risen slightly over North-West India and fallen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk on Madras Coast, from Madras southward, but elsewhere the changes are slight or small. Pressure is lowest in Travancore, and the pressure differences are increasing over the Peninsula, but the barometer remains higher than usual over India, though below normal in Burma and Ceylon. Winds are practically unchanged, and they are light and variable in the north-west and centre between north-west and north-east, on the Bay coasts and easterly along the west coast. The force is freshening somewhat both on the Burma coasts and along the west coast of the Peninsula. The heat is excessive over north-west India and the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the mean temperature is below normal. No rain has fallen over India, but showers have been received at two stations, in Burma and at Colombo, the amounts are, however, small.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

A CERTAIN theatrical company gave two or three Shakespearian performances lately, and in a very creditable manner, too. One of the plays produced was Shakespeare's "King John," with an eminent tragedian in the character of the King.

It is likely that but for an unfortunate misunderstanding the entertainment would have been wholly delightful. There is a good deal of flourishing of trumpets in the drama, and the manager, not having a trumpeter of his own, engaged a German musician named Schenck, to supply the music.

Schenck doesn't understand the English language very well, and the manager put him behind the scenes on the left of the stage. Then Schenck was instructed to toot his trumpet when the manager (who, having sprained his ankle, was obliged to remain seated in the wings) signalled with his hand. Everything went along smoothly enough until King John came to the passage. "Ah me, this tyrant fever burns me up!"

Just as King John was about to utter this the manager brushed a fly from his nose, and Schenck, mistaking the movement for the appointed signal, blew a frightful blare upon his bugle.

The King was furious, and the manager made wild gestures for Schenck to stop, but that estimable German musician imagined that the manager wanted him to play the louder, and every time a fresh motion was made Schenck emitted a more terrific blast. The result was something like the following:—

King John—"Ah me! this tyrant——"

Schenck (with his cheeks distended and his eyes beaming through his spectacles)—"Ta-tarty; ta-ta tarty, rat-tat-tarty-tart-tarty, ta-ta-ta, tanarey, tarty."

King John—"Fever burns——"

Schenck—"Kat-ta-tarty, ta, poopen-tarty; oppenarty, ta-tat-ty-arty, oopit-arty; ta-ta; ta-ta-ta-tarty, poopen-arty, poopen-a-a-arty-arty."

King John—"Ah me! this——"

Schenck (ejecting a hurricane from his lungs)—"Hoopen-poopen-oopen-arty, ta-tarty; tat-tat-ta-tarty-ti-ta-tarty; poopen-ta-poopen-ta-poopen-ta-a-a-a-tarty-whoop ta-ta."

King John (quickly, trying to get in while Schenck was taking his breath)—"Tyrant fever burns——"

Schenck (having found his breath, his countenance much redder from the exertion)—"To-o-ta-ta. Ta-ta-ta-ta; tatten-atten-atten-arty; te-tarty poopen-oopen; at-oo-oo-oo-o ipin; te-arty ta-ta-ar-ar-ar-te-tarty-to-ta a-a-a-a-A-A!"

King John (to the audience)—"Ladies and gentlemen——"

Schenck—"Ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta, poopen-oopen, poopen-oopen, ta-ta-tarty, oo-ooo-oo-hoo-te-tarty-arty, appen-arty."

King John—"There is a German idiot behind the scene here who is——"

Schenck—"Whoopen-arty, te-tarty-arty-arty-ta-ta-a-a-ta-tat-tarty."

King John—"Blowing infamously upon a horn, and——"

Schenck—"Poopen-arty."

King John—"If you will excuse me——"

Schenck—"Pen-arty-arty."

King John—"I will go behind and check him in his wild career."

Schenck—"Poopen-arty; ta-tarty-tarty-arty-arty; poopen-a-a-a-arty; tat-tat-ta-tarty."

Then King John disappeared, and a scuffle was heard, with some violent expressions in the German language. Ten minutes later a gentleman from the Fatherland might have been seen standing on the pavement in front of the theatre with a bugle under his arm and holding a handkerchief to his bleeding nose, wondering what on earth was the matter. In the meantime the King had returned to the stage, and the performance concluded without any music, after this the manager will employ home talent when he wants airs on the bugle.

MILITARY NEWS.

Two position finding specialists will be send during the ensuing trooping season for posting to No. 13 and No. 25 Companies, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.

THE tenure of appointment of Captain E. C. B. Cotgrave, Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, has been extended by six months, namely till the end of April next.

THE Government of India have sanctioned as a special case the extension of the tenure of appointment as Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bombay Command, of Colonel R. A. Prideaux, Bombay, General List Infantry, for one year with effect from 6th January next, the date on which his tour of service would expire under the rules, provided that he does not attain Colonels' allowance in the meanwhile, in which case he would have to vacate. The staff pay of this appointment will, however, be reduced to Rs. 700 per month, that of the corresponding appointment in the Madras Command being raised to Rs. 700, thus equalising the staff pay of the appointments in all the four commands.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda. German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salt of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc, and especially, in tropical climates and hot weather, by its cooling and purifying effects.
S. GALLAIS & CO, 90, Piccadilly, London, W.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last few years, have been introduced, and now it is [illegible] the properties claimed for it. It is [illegible] the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion [illegible] completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is [illegible] of the plant, the most soothing and healing in all the world.

ONE OF NELSON'S LETTERS.

THE "Navy League Journal" publishes two letters of Lord Nelson's which have not hitherto been printed. They were written by Nelson to Admiral Cornwallis, the valiant blockader of Brest, and have passed into the hands of Mr. Wykeham-Martin, of Purton, who is a descendant of Admiral Cornwallis, and who married a descendant of Lord Nelson. They were found, with a number of letters, in a box. All the Nelson letters have been placed in the hands of Lord Charles Beresford for his "Life of Nelson." By his and Mr. Wykeham-Martin's consent the two letters mentioned are published. The first, a short note, was written in Nelson's period of deep depression at Palermo; in the second (which follows) Nelson thanks Cornwallis for sending the Victory to him so quickly. He had left her off Brest on his way out to the Mediterranean command:—

Victory off Toulon, July 31, 1803.

"My Dear Friend,—The Victory joined me last night having been via Malta seven weeks from Gibraltar. I can only say to you thanks for not taking the Victory from me, it was like yourself and very unlike many others which you and I know, she has been tolerably successful, and indeed except the Amphion the only ship under my command who have taken anything of any consideration. The Admiralty not allowing me to come out in the Victory direct from Portsmouth has lost the capture of two 74s. and probably two frigates and perhaps by this time of much more. The fleet here upon paper are very formidable but in fact the Victory, Belleisle, and Donnegal are the only ships fit to meet the sea, the rest are unfit for service until docked although amongst the finest and certainly best manned ships in our service. I have at this moment only four sail to watch the French Fleet, the rest are in Port refitting. The squadron in Toulon is 7 of the Line, 5 or 6 frigates, and 6 or 7 corvettes perfectly ready for sea, and whenever they come out which they will do whenever they have an object worth fighting for. I do not mean to say that they will merely think us an object worth coming out to fight. I never saw a Frenchman yet fight for fighting sake, and I do not believe they will begin now. I have with me an Elve of yours who I esteem most highly, not only as an active officer, but as a gentleman. His ship is always perfectly ready for any service, and he executes it in the best style, and I am sure that Capt. Whitby will give me support in the true Cornwallis style should the French come out. With my Dear Friend my most ardent wishes for your meeting the French Fleet and for your health, Believe me ever with sincerest regard your most obliged and faithful friend,

"NELSON AND BRONTE."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line s s City of Lucknow, 2,870 tons, Captain D Morrison, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Camorta, 1,351 tons, Captain J Magnis, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon (21st October), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 2,420 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (24th October), with a cargo of 7,311 tons of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,463 tons, Captain A Thomas, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Moulmein (23rd October), brought a cargo of rice and timber and two deck passengers.

THE s s Orient, 1,496 tons, Captain A Valentine, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (24th October), with a cargo of 3,035 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Deepdale, 1,950 tons, Captain E Peck, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (24th October), with a cargo of 3,619 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,316 tons, Captain F J Cruess, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 80 cases opium, 47 horses, and the following passengers:—Lieut-Col Pratt, Major E C Hill, Mrs Carruther, Mr E Fuler, Mr Thakurdas Purmanand, Mr A Hadibasber, Mr A Abdul Jaike, Mrs Arratoon, two Misses Arratoon, Mr and Mrs Andrews, Dr D Dinshaw and 185 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Goa	1219	Plommer ...	Zanzibar ...	6-11	M M & Co
B	Banjoora	2197	Whitehead ...	N F ...	...	[illegible]
C	Naseri	912	Owen ...	...	12-11	B & P S N Co
F	Dwarka	750	Rice ...	Karachi ...	6-11	M M & Co
G	Akbar	1111	Baldwin ...	Mauritius ...	...	H C Jacob
H & J	Ileafee	372	Alley ...	N F ...	...	[illegible]
M	Cashmere	1291	Coulter ...	N F ...	...	[illegible]
N	Clydesdale	2245	Sharp ...	Calcutta ...	...	W & A ... Co
O	Culna	1463	Thomas ...	N F ...	...	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
	Brahmani	521	Carsam ...	Marmugao ...	5-11	Shepherd & Co
	Itaharuri	879	Adam ...	Karachi ...	6-11	Do.
	Indravati	513	Ismail ...	Bhownagar ...	6-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Armenia	2216	Shanken ...	Liverpool ...	10-11	[illegible] & Co
3/4	Rubattino	2394	Saporita ...	Genoa ...	11-11	[illegible]
4	Bornida	1409	Noera ...	...	...	[illegible]
5	Carthage	2303	London ...	Aden ...	6-11	P & O Co
9	Bucephalus	1192	Currie ...	Java ...	5-11	R Stuart & Co
10	Raventhaler	1813	Grambling ...	Hamburg ...	...	[illegible] & Co
11	Shirsvati	81	Repairing ...	...	...	[illegible] & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Clocks continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Deepdale s	Peck	Calcutta, Oct 24.
	Oolobaria s	Stebbing	Calcutta, Oct 24.
	Orient s	Valentine	Calcutta, Oct 24.
	Camorta s	Magnis	Rangoon, Oct 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Lalpoora s	Allen	[illegible]
	Kt. Bachelor s	Williams	[illegible]

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Khandalla, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
" Lawada, for Calcutta, &c.
" Bucephalus, for Melbourne.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1.—Steamers Nevasa, Steinberger, Pentakota and Kistna.
Nov. 2.—Steamer Madura, and Ship Arno.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—22 bales wool, M Laljan; 35 bales wool, Radhakisson; 55 bales wool, C Khatow; 346 bales wool, A Latif; 40 bales wool, C Kessowjee; Sonak condiments, Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 35 bales wool, [illegible]; 40 bales wool, F M Dossa; 30 bales wool, N Naoroji; 179 cwt manure, P Ebrahim.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—1,000 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,800 cwt castorseed, and 3,300 cwt gingellyseed, John Fadari; 2,876 cwt castorseed, 2,000 cwt linseed, and 2,881 cwt gingellyseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Raventhaler s—121 cwt copra cakes, Giade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—175 bales cotton, A Bleecheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Raventhaler s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2 pots rose oil, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—105 bales twist, Jamsbedjee Bros and Co; 225 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Mirzapore s—57 cwt byeabox, A Mowjee; hornida s—92 cwt kismiss, C Ebrahim and Co; 40 bales twist, M Byramjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Hill, Major, Bo, Inspr of Gymnasia, on inspection duty, from Karachi.
Whistler, Major, Bengal, on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 4.

Brich, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Tawney, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Calcutta.
Roberts, Lieut, Bo, R Fus, off medical certificate, to Mhow.
Charters, Capt, Bengal, 4th Dragn Guards, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Maxwell, 2nd Lt, Bo, Unattached List, on duty, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th November, 1897.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the annual Gun Target practice.

The same arrangements will be made as last year for the manning of the guns at practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target practice can parade at the Corps Club under the senior present at 4 p.m. Lamps to be carried.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.

Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.

By order,
A. J. PAIGE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th November, 1897.

1. The Battalion will parade for a march out at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-55 p.m., to-day, Saturday, the 6th instant.

Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars as follows:—

St. Mary's College.—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

St. Peters School.—Two single cars to leave Tram Terminus Mazagon at 3-30 p.m.

2. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at the Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No arms, etc., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

3. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.

4. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Monday the 8th instant.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 4th November:—

Station from.	Address in full as received
Brighton	Colonel Walter Scott, Staff Corps.
Bangalore	J. H. T. Gardiner, Victoria Terminus.
Ellichpur	Baroda Company in Kila.
Agra	Girkar Tailor, No. 22, Hummam Street, Gondivar Shop.
Cawnpore	Hardivan Gaitai, Colaba.
Udaipur J. B.	Sheokantool Sowanchand.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 5th November 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School, for recruits commencing at 7 a.m. punctually.

2. There will be drill at the Riding School for all members on Tuesday, the 9th, and Thursday, 11th November, at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order.

3. There will be Sword and Carbine drill in the Town Hall on Thursday, 11th instant, at 5 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headaches, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart! Use SURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

[illegible]CIAL SHORT [illegible]LVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding [illegible] lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—[illegible] AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture [illegible] of every description or design. Brides [illegible], Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, [illegible], Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. [illegible] under European supervision, Engraving, [illegible], &c., at reasonable rates.—[illegible] and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN [illegible] and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses [illegible] and eliminates to a healthy condition, impure [illegible] or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 38, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are specially ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 133, Hornby Row.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Artistic FURNITURE, Organs, etc., at Alice Building, Hornby Row, Fort, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, [illegible] Rs. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality [illegible] from other Coffees sold in the market. The [illegible] demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—S. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 11, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS, Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods. Choicest Selection of Latest Novelties at Cheapest Prices arriving by every Steamer now on at SHROFF [illegible], Fort.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE some old used, Indian Arms, Swords, Daggers, Spears, Guns, Shields, &c. Apply H. L., care of this paper.

WANTED, a SERVANT speaking German and willing to travel with a gentleman for 4 or 5 weeks. State terms and apply to "Box No. 44 D," care of this paper.

WANTED, by English NURSE, SITUATION with Lady returning to England before next Hot Season. Seven years present place. Highest references. Apply Mrs. F.—1058, care of General Manager, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, Bombay.

WANTED for night work in the Berars, a thoroughly competent NATIVE ENGINEER holding a 2nd class certificate with experience of working Gins and Press factories. Apply to care of this Paper, with copies of testimonials.

WANTED, for the Public Works Department, Secretariat, permanent Establishment, a well-educated CLERK, on Rs. 30, rising on approved service, to Rs. [illegible] in five years. Apply by letter to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY to Government, Public Works Department.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the customs and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WANTED, energetic experienced man to CANVASS ORDERS for Mill Stores from Local Mills and secure bazar indents. Salary and Commission. Apply "X X X," care of this paper.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion. Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A EUROPEAN LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a NURSE. 18 years' experience, good sailor, good needlewoman, excellent testimonials. Apply to "NURSE," care of this paper.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED, MUSICAL FRUIT PLATES and Dishes of all kinds, with case complete, Rs. 15 to Rs. 35.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, BUNGALOWS, well situated, exceedingly cheap. Suited for both Europeans and Natives. Plans, Lists of Furniture, etc., can be seen at both the House Agents, FLOWER and Co., Hummum Street, and P. BYRAMJEE, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally [illegible] the Healthiest locality [illegible] and Native huts. [illegible] Excellent. Tariff moderate. [illegible] the RIPON before making [illegible]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

ALTHOUGH the principal native holidays of the year are over, and the harvest prospects are generally favourable, there is still an absence of anything like a feeling of animation in business circles, the state of the ruling markets, especially as regards our chief export staple being inimical to operations in the new crop which is flourishing throughout the area sown this season. The markets for Produce have been very quiet this week, and in the case of Cotton a material decline in prices has taken place. Exchange has been quiet but steady on most days, with little passing either way, Mercantile Bills having been generally scarce; but, to-day the market has been firm with more doing, and rates closed 1-16d. higher than they ruled on last Friday evening. Government Paper has advanced about one per cent. during the week. Money remains easy. Freights have been quieter at weaker rates; but the market closes steady at current quotations. Following the Hindu New Year's day, a considerable business has again been transacted in Imports, owing mainly to the up-country demand, which remains good; but prices remain on about last week's level.

MONEY.—The Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued on Monday, covered only three days of last week, owing to the closing of the Bank for the "Dewali" holidays; and in the curtailed period under notice, there was again comparatively little change in the figures of the Return, those in every item which goes to show the position of the trade demand for Money, disclosing a diminution in that direction, the aggregate decrease, made up of some falling off in Loans and Bills Discounted, and a material accession to Private Deposits, having been some 11½ lakhs, as against an increase of about 66 lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, there was a total addition of 13 lakhs, the Cash Balance showing an increase of 34 1-2 lakhs compared with a falling off of over 6 lakhs in the previous week.

Meantime the market has remained easy, rates of discount being still quoted at 6 per cent. at the Bank of Bombay, and at 5 per cent. in the open market.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail day the market was steady in tone at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were reported to have been placed; but for Bank Paper the demand was small. Again steady on Monday, rates were given at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Speculators sold a considerable amount, but there was not much demand for Bank Paper, and Merchants' Bills were scarce. On Tuesday the market opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills continued scarce, but Bank Paper temporarily advanced to 1s. 3 23-32d., at which a moderate amount was placed. Rates were quiet but steady on Wednesday, at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was not much doing either way, but a few three months' sight Bills were reported to have been sold at 1s. 3 27-32d. Yesterday, quotations were given at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 11-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank remittance, and a considerable amount was placed at 1s. 3 11-16d. both of Wire Transfer and Demand; a few Merchants' Bills were also reported sold. To-day the market opened firm at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been reported sold at this rate. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited until 1s. 3 23-32d. was available for November delivery (on the receipt of firmer news from Calcutta) when a fair amount was reported, and, at the close, rates left off firm as follows:—

				per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 3 11-16d.	
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 3 11-16d.	„
Do.	3	months' sight	3-4d.	„
Do.	4	do.	25-32d.	„
Do.	6	do.	13-16d.	„
Credits	3	do.	7-8d.	„
Do.	6	do.	1-4d.	„
Documents	3	do.	29-32d.	„
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 1-32d.	„
Francs	3	do.	167	„
Do.	6	do.	167 1-2	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was a firm market last Saturday at 97 1-16 for Money for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 for the November Account, with 92, nominal, quoted for 3 per Cents. The market continued firm in tone on Monday, and rates advanced 3-16 to 1-4 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents, say to 97 1-4 both for Money and Account, the other denomination having been quoted at 92, nominal. Steady on Tuesday, quotations further advanced to 97 7-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 3-8 for this month's settlement, with Threes at 93. There was a firm feeling in the market on Wednesday, but no further advance was established in rates for 3 1-2 per Cents at 97 7-16 for Money, and 97 3-8 for Account, while Threes were nominally 1-2 per cent. lower at 91 1-2. Steady in tone yesterday, prices for 3½ per Cents remained at their previous level of 97 7-16 and 97 3-8 for Money and Account, respectively with 91 1-2 for Threes. To-day the market has been firm at a further advance in prices, rates for 3½ per Cents having ruled at 97 11-16 for Money, and 97 5-8 for Account, with Threes at 92, nominal, which are our closing quotations.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is quoted at 120.

SHARES.—Only a very small movement has taken place in prices during the week, which on the whole show a tendency to decline. Compared with last Friday's quotations our revised list this evening shows an advance of Rs. 50, in Madras United Mill shares; of Rs. 25, in Maneckjee Petit; of Rs. 20, in Currimbhoy; and a decline of Rs. 25, in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 20, in Lukhmidas; of Rs. 10 each in Empress, Jeuraj Balloo, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5 each, in James Greaves, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2, in Leopold. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah, are Rs. 10 higher in the 1st issue; and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 7 1-2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—Up-country buyers have continued to operate upon a large scale, and hence a considerable business in staple Grey Goods has been reported during the past week. Bazaar dealers are quite open to sell freely at current rates, as there is no difficulty in replacing holdings on paying terms. Rates generally are the same as before, and there has been no change to speak of in the position of Stocks. A moderately fair business has passed in Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red, Printed Goods, at current rates. In Locally-made Goods, a good demand continues for light weights, and prices are well maintained. The clearances of imported goods during the week are estimated at about 4,500 packages; and of local some 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—We have no change to report in the position of Imported Twist, business in which has been upon a rather larger scale, with prices generally about the same as before. A moderate demand has been felt for Local Spinnings, and rates have been well maintained. Sellers are willing to part. The market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.						
„	6s	Mule,	As.	4 1-4	to	4 1-2	per lb.
„	8s	„	„	4 3-8	„	4 3-4	„
„	10s	„	„	4 1-2	„	5	„
„	12s	„	„	4 5-8	„	5 1-8	„
„	16s	„	„	5 1-4	„	5 3-4	„
„	20s	„	„	5 1-2	„	6	„
„	24s	„	„	6 1-8	„	6 1-2	„
„	30s	„	„	7	„	7 3-4	„
„	40s	„	„	8	„	8 1-4	„

METALS.—A moderate business has been reported in this market generally at an advance of ¼ in "Braziers' Copper," at Rs. 46 per cwt; and of 1-8th, in "Yellow Metal," at Rs. 38 per cwt. "Staffordshire" and "Swedish Bars" are quoted at Rs. 34-5 and Rs. 53-4, respectively.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of "Heilger's Bengal" Coal, for November-December shipments at Rs. 12 5-8 per ton; and a good quantity of "Seebpore," from November to January shipment, at Rs. 12 7-8 per ton. For "Cardiff" Coal, sellers for December shipment ask Rs. 19 and January 18½ per ton; but no business of any importance has passed. We quote alongside:—

		Ready.		Forward.	
Welsh Hartley		*Nil*		*Nil*	
West		„		„	
Australian		„		„	
Powell's	Rs.	23	Rs.	19	per ton.
Cardiff		*Nil*		*Nil*	
Japan		„		„	
Bengal	„	12 3-4	„	12 3-4	„
Singareni, Rly. Dely.		*Nil*		*Nil*	
Seebpore	„	13	„	13	„
Sanctoria		*Nil*		*Nil*	
Deshaghur	„	13 1-2	„	13 1-2	„
Heilger's	„	13	„	12 3-4	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been quiet to dull throughout the week in presence of the adverse advices from Liverpool and New York received by wire, and prices have receded Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy. Exporters have been almost entirely out of the market, being credited with the purchase of a few lots of ready old Bengals, while the Mills have bought sparingly of ready old Stuff—chiefly Omrawattee descriptions—and have contracted for a few lots of New Broach for March, and Oomra kinds for January-February delivery; the week's sales summing up about 6,500 bales in both directions.

According to the telegraphic official weather reports received on Monday seasonable weather for the growing crop continued to prevail over the whole of the Cotton area. Picking was going on in some districts of the Bengal circle; and Arrivals were increasing at Mooltan. At Oomrawattee and Khamgaum Cotton picking had commenced, and in the other districts of the Oomra circle the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening. Throughout the Dhollera circle the crop was flourishing, and at Veerumgaum and Wadhwan the plants were in flower.

There is nothing to add to the above report regarding the state of the Cotton crop, the telegraphic advices to-day and yesterday having confirmed the previous satisfactory accounts of the condition of the plants over the whole of the area.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton and the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs. 145	—3 1-16d.
Do Fully Good		„ 135	—2 29-32d.
Do Good			Nil
Bolateo, Fine			Nil
Do. Fully Good		„ 145	—3 1-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		„ 151	—3 5-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good		„ 155	—3 7-32d.
Dholleras, Fine			Nil
Do.	[illegible] May 1898	„ 165	—3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good		„ 161	—3 3-8d.
Do. do.	[illegible] May 1898	„ 164	—3 5-16d.
Do. Good		„ 159	—3 9-32d.
Do. do.	May 1898	„ 151	—3 1-4d.
S G Dharwar, Good			Nil
Do. Do.	May 1898	„ 166	—3 1-4d.
Westerns			Nil
Broach, Fine			Nil
Do. do.	March 1898	„ 174	—3 19-32d.
Do. Good			Nil
Do do	March 1898	„ 171	—3 9-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	5,114	10,895	18,862
From 1st Jan. to 4th Novem.	1,227,184	1,702,033	1,487,708
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	880	11,430	15,412
From 1st Jan. to 4th Novem.	486,929	717,843	533,888
Clearances to China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	501	434	5,335
From 1st Jan. to 4th Novem.	431,546	319,298	145,555

WHEAT AND SEEDS have remained quiet markets with little business reported in either direction, and prices generally unchanged, for Wheat they are nominal, pending the arrival of the new crop at market; but for Seed, we quote as follows:—

Gingelly, White	Rs.	8	6	0	per cwt.
Do. Mixed		None			
Linseed (bold)	„	8	7	0	„
Do. Small		None			
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	„	8	0	0	„
Do. Brown Delhi	„	7	2	0	„
Do. Yellow Cawnpore	„	7	8	0	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	38,	39,552	88,528
Do. from 1st January to 4th Nov.	1,545,3[illegible]	3,672,910	4,444,279
Linseed for the week	6,9[illegible]	13,175	9,863
Do. from 1st January to 4th Nov.	423,9[illegible]	3,403,003	2,616,857
Rapeseed for the week	9,24	29,593	15,186
Do. from 1st January to 4th Nov.	1,792,822	2,234,567	2,634,944
Gingellyseed for the week	17,024	31,771	39,250
Do. from 1st January to 4th Nov.	453,423	969,838	808,524

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	100	...	13,931
Do. from 1st January to 4th Nov.	2,913	177,614	2,421,780
Linseed for the week	4,000	5,008	95,423
Do. from 1st January to 4th Nov.	613,493	3,0[illegible]076	2,482,700
Rapeseed for the week	...	[illegible]192	24,628
Do. from 1st January to 4th Nov.	1,082,919	1,4[illegible]171	1,733,647
Gingellyseed for the week	15,750	309	41,573
Do. from 1st January to 4th Nov.	473,889	1,0[illegible]303	1,088,250

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownagar	3 29-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	26 3-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £31,500,000; Decrease, £400,000; Public Deposits, £6,800,000; Increase, £220,000; Other Deposits, £37,100,000; Decrease, £1,200,000; Other Securities, £28,300,000; Decrease, £300,000; Notes and Gold, £20,700,000; Decrease, £800,000. The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana left here, for Aden, at 3 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ravenna left here at 5 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Monday next.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 7.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral. Tours in F.—Hymns Introit No. 1, 323, 310 and 331.
3 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 245, 21 and 135. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Stainer in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

Saturday, November 6.
5-15 p.m.—Communicants Preparation Service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 223 and 172.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 242, 315 and 260.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 183, 221 and 477.

WESLEYAN CHURCH
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. A. Brown.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.

10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Goucher.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Bishop Foss.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. Dr. Goucher.

MAZAGON CHURCH—Nari Bunder.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, FRERE ROAD.

7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion—Hymns 293, 217, 25 and 285: Psalm 35, chant 2-6.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE
(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 35, 177 and 323.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 24, 183 and 224.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 287, 319 and 378.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 39, 365 and 17[illegible].

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service, and distribution of prizes.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Gardner. Alms for the All Saints community.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 262, 323 and 197.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 291, 207 and 231.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymn 107.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymns 37 and 215.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 166, and 274.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Hymns No. 1, 280, 96 and 350.
6 p.m.—Communion Service.—Psalm 103, tune 134, Hymn 94 1st tune, Para 35 tune 9, and Hymn 230.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—October 31, at Calcutta, the wife of William Baker, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—October 19, at Florence Villa, Murree, the wife of A. V. Taylor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHALLENOR—ROWLANDS—November 1, at the Garrison Church, Meerut, by the Rev. P. D. Johnson, Robert Richards Challenor, 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, to Gladys Mary Rowlands.

DEATH.

MACLEAN—October 26, at Doorgapore, district Hoogly, Robt. Maclean, landholder, son of John Spencer Maclean, Indigo Planter, and grandson of Captain James Maclean, late of the Bengal Army.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

C. H. H.—We have sent your letter to the Commissioner of Police.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

THE records of the great publishing house of Blackwood present a history of three generations of untiring intellectual industry in a time when there was a very general revival in the publishing trade. Any account of that period is indissolubly bound up with the foundation of Blackwood's Magazine, and the brilliant band of writers whom William Blackwood gathered from almost every corner of the United Kingdom to fill its pages with original and brilliant contributions. The two volumes which Mrs. Oliphant worked at with her wonted enthusiasm for some time before her death, and which were finished by William Blackwood, the present representative of the historic house, contain interesting reference to every branch of contemporary literature. Just a hundred years ago, young William Blackwood had finished his apprenticeship with a bookseller's firm in Edinburgh, to which he had been articled at the early age of fourteen. There he acquired much of the knowledge of old books, and of the taste of the public in new ones, which stood him in good stead in after years. He was next engaged by a publishing firm to manage a new branch establishment in Glasgow, and there he remained a year, returning again to his old employers in Edinburgh. Here he fell in love with the pretty lively girl, Miss Janet Steuart, who later became Mrs. Blackwood. Her letter in response to his proposal is a singular reminder of how far we have wandered from the stilted style in which even the wittiest young ladies replied to the offer of their adorers' hand and heart in the first years of the century. It begins:—"Sir,—Yours of 2nd instant I only received on Monday, and return you many thanks for your kind enquiries after my father, who, I am happy to say, continues to get better, which affords me much pleasure," and then she goes on quite calmly to discuss the real subject of the letter, and to signify that she was disposed to think favourably of it, but it must rest upon a better acquaintance. Apparently it did rest, but not indefinitely upon a better acquaintance, for they were married before the end of the year. William Blackwood was then twenty-eight, and had, after three years' experience in a London bookseller's, set up on his own account, opposite the College in Edinburgh. Here in this modest shop the broad foundations of his future fortunes were laid. He had a power of thorough work, attending to the smallest details in all that referred to books, which attracted the attention of experts, as in the execution of a catalogue of his own stock which was so well done that it brought him orders and approval from all sides. It may be said to have helped John Murray to decide on making Blackwood his agent, a step which was of decisive importance to his future career. As a publisher, and not always as a complacent one, Blackwood came in contact with the chief rising, and some of the older literary, men of the day. Walter Scott's "Black Dwarf" was brought out by him, but it was the only volume which the author of "Waverley" entrusted to the house of Blackwood. There was a long and somewhat acrimonious correspondence between Blackwood and Murray, and Murray and James Ballantyne, which ended in Scott's being furious at the proposal reported to him as coming from Blackwood:—"James Ballantyne has made one or two important mistakes in the bargain with Murray and Blackwood," wrote Scott; "having only authority from me to promise six thousand copies, he proposes that they shall have the copyright *for ever*! I will see their noses cheese first." Which does not read very like the style of the author of "Waverley." Scott's letter to Ballantyne was still plainer in its terms: "Dear James,—I have received Blackwood's impudent letter. G—d—his soul! Tell him and his coadjutor that I belong to the Black Hussars of Literature, who neither give nor receive criticism. I'll be cursed, but this is the most impudent proposal that ever was made.—W. S."

Blackwood's comparative failure in the negotiations with Scott, instead of disheartening him, only spurred him on to greater exertions. He had long thought of starting a Magazine which should do all and more than the existing periodicals had attempted or achieved. In 1817, after many trials and rebuffs, the Magazine, which was to lead a charmed life, proudly made its successful start. The conspirators had determined that it must take the world by storm and hold it. There was "Lockhart, pensive and serious, almost melancholy, in the fiery fever of satire and ridicule that possessed him, launching his javelin with a certain pleasure in mischief, as well as in the most perfect self-abandonment to the impulse of the moment; Wilson, with Homeric roars of laughter, and a recklessness still less under control, not caring whom he attacked, nor with what bitterness, apparently unconscious of the sting till it was inflicted, when he collapsed into ineffectual penitence; Hogg, bustling in, all flushed and heated with a new idea, in which the rustic daffing of the country side gave a rougher force to the keen shafts of the gentlemen." Blackwood alone was cool. He could let himself go, but only when he was convinced that it was the truest wisdom to cast prudence to the winds, and that the moment had arrived when dash would carry the day. So the deed was done, "the original little brown-covered brochure of the new periodical was torn in pieces by eager buyers and clamorous critics, and 'Blackwood's Magazine' leaped all at once into the knowledge, the curiosity, and the attention of the book-loving world." The Chaldean Manuscript was the charm that had worked this wonder. This brilliant bit of writing, while it pleased the general public, offended many individuals, and Blackwood found himself sent to Coventry, boycotted in fact, and threatened with several actions for libel. Walter Scott, who might, if inclined to be hypercritical, have seen in one of the characters in the Chaldean manuscript, an allusion to himself, thought those who objected to its caustic wit a little presumptuous. He writes:—"Surely these gentlemen think themselves rather formed of porcelain clay than of common potter's ware." Lockhart and Wilson seem to have been the joint editors of the Magazine, though apparently a sort of mystery was kept up on the subject. The former had a marvellous power of work. He considered "thirty-two columns, a whole printed sheet, as an ordinary day's work, which might be accomplished without the slightest fatigue or stress." No wonder, Mrs. Oliphant remarks:—"Nerves were happily unknown in those days. Men feared overwork as little as they feared writer's cramp." How they had time then to indite the enormously long letters on the subjects of their articles it is difficult to imagine now. But we have in these volumes proofs that not alone the writers, rejected and accepted, wrote reams to William Blackwood about every phase of the article in hand, till we can but wonder that they had time or energy left to write the article, but we have the letters themselves given in all their fulness, for Blackwood kept religiously all literary correspondence. Wilson's agony of mind, when he found that in one of his brilliant *Noctes* papers he had overstepped the bounds of fair criticism of more than one person, amongst others of Wordsworth and Scott, both of whom his pen had treated in the harshest manner, was piteous and rather contemptible. He besought Blackwood not to give up his identity, and declared that "to own that article is for a thousand reasons impossible. It would involve me in lies abhorrent to my nature. I would rather die this evening . . . Lying or dishonour are to me death. . . . If I must avow myself, I will not survive it." And Blackwood had again to stand between his somewhat unruly intellectual family and the anger of their victims. Indeed, too often, the most brilliant of their essays afforded him this doubtful pastime. What was almost worse, he had to concoct an article in the next number that would assuage the wounded feelings of the criticised. The strange thing in this attack on Wordsworth was that Wilson was supposed by many to have made the reputation of the poet, and to have raised his name "so high that it kept the sunshine from his own."

Coleridge was a most voluminous correspondent, though his letters are not so transcendental that they form any special point of interest in the Blackwood annals. Indeed, we sometimes yield to the temptation to skip generously much of the correspondence. In one of Coleridge's letters he declines to be paid beforehand for work that he has not been able, in consequence of an illness, to finish. He describes the attack which disabled him, recording the first words which he uttered on his recovery: "What a mystery we are! What a problem is presented in the strange contrast between the imperishability of our thoughts and the perishable fugacious nature of our consciousness, when I heard the voice of my friend exclaiming, 'Thank God! there is nothing of apoplexy in this seizure.'" What a brain Coleridge must have had to return to such a magnificent command of language, the very moment he recovered consciousness after what seemed a mortal seizure. De Quincey was a most unpunctual contributor to the Magazine. Blackwood valued him highly as a writer, and treated him with the most tender consideration, but he had often to remonstrate severely as well as kindly:—"It is a remark warranted by reason, not to mention a higher sanction, that 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick.'" "I am so happy to receive anything from you, that your two pages appear like the twenty-four of anyone else, because now that you are fairly begun, I feel confident that you will do justice to yourself." Then comes:—"I must tell you frankly at once that your mode of furnishing articles will neither answer your own purpose nor mine." De Quincey's replies are delightful from the point of view of the reader, but not from that of the impatient editor. "You make one mistake, indeed two, but I will notice only one. I have had, you say, no doubt, many unavoidable reasons for the delay. Now, in fact, I have not; scarcely any at all, except my own native stupidity, which I greatly regret, but cannot remedy. I move slowly, whenever I am uncommonly witty. Nevertheless if you are more particular about quantity than quality, I am perfectly ready to oblige you by changing my style. But articles as droll as this I really cannot produce faster; dull reviews, morality, etc., and some wit (such as I saw in your December number) as fast as you please." But the article did not come in time, and in reply to another remonstrance, de Quincey calmly says, he would have had it in time if he only stated the exact day it was wanted. It is impossible in the limited space of a notice to even glance at half the remarkable men to whom Blackwood's house, either as the Magazine or as the publisher's, was the centre of literary life. It always held the even steady balance between the creative genius and the public, whose ear and favour he wished to reach. The business faculty was as unerringly developed as the literary *flair* for the essay that would make a hit, or the book that would appeal to the special taste of any section of the public. The success of the Magazine was but part of the larger success of the house of Blackwood which, during the life of its founder, and his son and grandson went from step to step in the upward path of popular esteem, making for its proprietors a steadily widening stream of wealth, which enabled them not only to surround themselves with the pleasant things of life, but to extend the area of their influence and utility into all parts of the civilised world.

IT is now a week and a day since the Tirah Expeditionary force turned and took the Sampagha Pass, almost without fighting and with but inconsiderable loss. Everyone predicted that so strong a position, occupied by the combined strength of the Afridis and Orakzais well armed with Martini-Henris, could not be captured without a heavy sacrifice on the part of the troops engaged. The attack was delayed again and again for days in succession, and the delays were ascribed to the necessity for leaving nothing to chance. At daylight on Friday, the 29th October, General Gaselee's Brigade—the Second Brigade of the First Division—composed of the Yorkshires, the 2nd Queens, the 2-4 Gurkhas, and the 3rd Sikhs—advanced from Gandaki, and at ten o'clock the Sampagha was in General Lockhart's hands. Only five or six hours were occupied in the preliminary march and the actual assault. The casualties were quite insignificant in comparison with the losses sustained in the second engagement at Dargai in the preliminary fighting on the 18th and 20th October, on the Chagru Kotal. How this easy victory—leading to the unopposed advance to the Arhanga Pass, in the very centre of the Tirah—was effected has been a mystery the solution of which has not yet been found. Sir William Lockhart keeps his own secrets. The Afridis and their allies had constructed sungars of great strength not only on every point of vantage in the Pass, but on the spurs to right and left, so as to guard against turning movements. Nevertheless, the two Divisions had virtually a walk over. Such fighting as was necessary—and there was very little—fell to General Gaselee's Brigade, and to one regiment of General Hart's (No. 1) Brigade which was sent to make a turning movement on each flank by difficult roads. Six batteries of mountain guns under the command of General Spragge pounded the sungars in the Pass and made them untenable. The enemy retired as the troops advanced and the Pass was taken at 10 a.m. The enemy moved north, setting fire to many of the villages on the route to prevent the invaders from finding shelter or fodder therein. It is said that the Afridis did not assist in the defence of the Pass. The country around belongs to the Orakzais, and their losses are supposed to be trifling. The casualties on the part of the attacking troops are given as four killed and seventeen wounded, Captain de Butts, of the Bombay Mountain Battery, being amongst the former. The Tirah lay open before the expeditionary force; a fertile country of plain and valley, with fortified houses and villages in every direction. The crops had been cut, but it is very doubtful if they could have been removed; so far plenty of forage has been obtained by raids. Two days later—Sunday, October 31st—the Arhanga Pass was taken between 6 and 10 a.m., with equal facility and fewer casualties. A conical hill twelve hundred yards in front of the Pass was attacked by artillery and by infantry on both flanks. The enemy dislodged, artillery placed on the hill, commanded the sungars in the Pass, and the enemy gave way. It is said they only numbered 400 or 500 in all. The explanation of these phenomenally easy victories over a numerous and well armed enemy is probably to be found in the apparently vexatious delays in moving on the Tirah. The General-in-Chief announced to the Government and to all the world that the advance would be made on the 21st October. The Afridis and their kinsmen, being of course fully informed of his intention, gathered in full strength at the Sampagha, and sent six to eight thousand men to hold the Chagru Kotal, which they defended with a good deal of resolution and skill. The hill-men when they go forth to fight carry grain for four or five days. The supply exhausted, the practice is to send a third of their number to bring up a fresh supply. Had General Lockhart been punctiliously exact, and moved forward at the appointed date, he would doubtless have found the Afridis in full force at the Sampagha, and the position could only have been carried at the cost of heavy losses, as losses in tribal frontier wars are usually estimated. The delay must have told on the Afridi commissariat. Before the 29th, the supplies that were provided on the supposition that active operations would have been begun a week sooner, must have been exhausted. That would entail the necessity of sending a considerable part of the fighting force to bring up further supplies. The advance of the expedition, while the force defending the Pass was thus crippled, would be, and was, greatly facilitated. That apparently is just what happened.

The expedition has been a week on the Tirah, but the conditions of peace, which were to have been announced when General Lockhart had fought his way to the plateau and "lifted the purdah" of the Afridis, have not been made known. The fighting strength of these fierce mountaineers has not been broken. With the Orakzais they count up 30,000 to 35,000 fighting men, well armed for the most part with weapons of precision, and some thousands of them with experience of military discipline and methods acquired in our own Army. It is not to be supposed that they will agree to the condition of disarmament, which is generally understood to be one of those which are to be imposed on them, until their fighting strength is broken. One of the objections to what Alexander the Great described as "stealing a victory," is that the enemy who has been out-manœuvred or outwitted refuses to consider himself vanquished, and will probably continue the struggle until he has received undoubted proofs of the actual superiority of those who order him to lay down his arms. Such an order cannot be prudently given until it is possible to enforce it then and there. The Afridis it is pretty evident refuse to believe themselves worsted. They are resorting to the guerilla tactics best suited to the situation, and have rather scored on one or two little surprises. On Tuesday night, November 2, they succeeded in capturing a number of baggage ponies, with at least twelve boxes of ammunition, and the treasure chest of the Queen's regiment,—fortunately with little treasure—and the kit of some three hundred men. This was done notwithstanding the strength of the escort consisting of four companies of the Northampton Regiment and a detachment of the Queen's. They were attacked in a defile and charged some with "knives,"—the terrible Khyber knives, four feet long and weighing four pounds of sharp steel. This exploit has made it advisable to order that no convoys shall enter the Arhanga Pass after three o'clock in the afternoon. This limitation of hours of transport will necessarily delay the movements of the army. Before the Sampagha Pass was forced it became known that a strong force of tribesmen, numbering eight thousand men, was being sent to attack the Peshawar Column at Bara under General Hammond. Reinforcements were sent to the latter, including two batteries of heavy guns drawn by elephants. The troops on the Plateau heard on Wednesday some firing from the direction of Bara; but were unable to decide what occasioned it. If the Afridis have come to blows with the Peshawar Column and get beaten, as they almost certainly will be in any pitched battle, the operations may be brought to a speedy conclusion. General Lockhart would infallibly send part of his force in the direction of the firing, and possibly end the war in a few hours. That is one contingency. The other is that the Afridis will refuse to join battle, and keeping to the difficult ground protract the campaigning until General Lockhart will have to choose between wintering on the plateau or returning to the plains.

IT has not yet been announced that the Government of Bombay will be officially represented at any station for the observation of the coming Eclipse of the Sun. But it is understood that the Government will be represented in this scientific work. It is to be hoped that the services of scientists, who have had experience in the observation of previous solar eclipses will be secured. During the eclipse of 1878, Professor Watson observed two objects which he believed were the long looked for intra-Mercurial planets, but though he is an astronomer of established reputation, his view has been contested, and the question has still to be decided. Special attention might well be given to this interesting point next January.

THE Committee of the Corporation appointed to obtain information on certain matters relative to the Bombay Improvement Scheme, having been furnished with the required details, have, we understand, decided to recommend the Corporation to accept the proposals set forth in the letter of the 7th September, and to submit certain suggestions to Government for consideration. A special meeting of the Corporation will be convened immediately to consider the report.

TELEGRAPHIC advices received yesterday, from Shanghai, states that the cotton market is generally active. Prices have all round gone up Tl. ½.

A LATE invention which is interesting medico scientists is called the bicycle health meter. It is made of two strips of steel, so thin as to be flexible. These are fastened together with pivots, about one-fifth of an inch long. Between the steel plates is the mechanism, and fastened to the portion of the steel that comes against the wrist is a thin strip of what looks and feels for all the world like oiled silk. In a mortise at the top of the meter one sees certain figures which change from time to time with the physical condition of the wearer. These figures denote the rise and fall of physical condition, just as the mercury in the thermometer indicates the change of weather.

IN face of the news that elsewhere the vintage will be nothing particular, it is satisfactory to note that Mr. Egidio Visali is able to report that in Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia it is exceptionally good. Every year Italian wines come more and more into fashion, and the present opportunity ought to bring them even more to the front. If Italy would pay more attention to viticulture than she does, there are many people who believe that she might once again become the greatest wine producer in the world.

WE recommend to the "Hamburger Nachrichten" and the "Kolnische Zeitung" another instance of the perfidiousness of England. One result of the Engineers' Strike has been to delay the delivery of a torpedo-boat with a new type of boiler which is being built in England for the German Navy. "We thought as much!" our dear German contemporaries will cry. "We knew that England would not ruin her trade and imperil her dominion of the sea for nothing."

THE newest system of wholesale robbery looks very like a reversion to a savage type. It is simplicity itself. All you have to do is to hire some men and a van, discover a furnished house which is changing hands, and tell the caretaker that you have called to remove the furniture, which you at once proceed to do with promptitude and despatch. So in the very old days, when a man hankered after his neighbour's goods, he used to hire some men, and by leading the van himself secured the loot.

ACCORDING to a statistics from New York, about 4,000,000 false teeth are manufactured annually in the United States, while 1 ton of gold and 3 tons of silver and platinum, to the value of 1,000,000 dollars, are used in stopping teeth. These facts are surprising, but there are others. There are, for instance, about 400,000 persons in the United States who devote to the manufacture of 60,000,000 "facts" for newspaper paragraphs, as much energy as would drive 1,000 liners across the Atlantic, and sufficient inventive genius to inflate 20,000 balloons.

A TRAGIC tale is told of a festive theatre party hailing from Richmond, a gay and proud young motor cab, and a humble but virtuous "growler." In the early hours of the morning, when trains had ceased to run, our belated revellers thought themselves lucky to pick up one of the new electrical machines for the return journey to Richmond. In triumph the spick-and-span horseless box, in all the glory of its yellow and black, passed through Hammersmith, but then the weary passengers felt it getting slower and slower. The new road-racer actually "crawled," and at Barnes Common it stopped. The batteries had given out, and there was no charging station handy. Now comes the virtuous part of this sad history. A poor but honest four-wheeler, which, smelling a fare, had followed from Hammersmith, offered shelter to the party, and drove off at a trot, leaving the engineer to wait till dawn to pull his motor home. It is not stated what fare the driver of the cab received from his salvaged passengers.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AFFAIRS IN WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

When the Governor of Lagos learned that the rench had occupied Nakki, which is within he British sphere, he promptly despatched a force ither and the French thereupon retired.

Major O'Shea, with other officers and non-comissioned officers, have started inland from Cape oast Castle.

LIBERAL VICTORY AT MIDDLETON.

In the election at Middleton to replace the deceased Conservative member, Mr. T. Fielden, the polling was as follows:—Mr. James Duckworth, Liberal candidate, 5,964 votes; and Mr. Mitchell, Conservative candidate, 5,664 votes.

THE OBSTRUCTION IN THE REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.

The Reichsrath resumed its sittings, to-day, for the first time since the protracted sitting of the 29th ultimo.

The German Nationalist members again renewed the turbulence by howling and yelling for many hours in order to prevent the discussion of an important Bill for prolonging the compromise with Hungary.

The Government will now probably prorogue the Reichsrath.

THE GREEK LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The "Times," Paris correspondent states that England, France, and Russia are inclined to guarantee the Greek Loan.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH AT SHEFFIELD.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, speaking at Sheffield, said he thought that drastic reforms in our Army Administration were required before an increase in the Army, ensuring adequate returns for a large expenditure.

MR. BALFOUR AT NORWICH.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Norwich, denied that the Government had directly or indirectly received a hint from the Tribes on the Indian Frontier suggesting a breach of faith.

The Government, he said, had no desire to add to the responsibilities of the Indian Empire, the sole object being to secure our present possessions, and they, therefore, could not agree with a policy of retirement.

The Government of India was, he said, mediately responsible for all military and political transactions, and would never be overruled by e British Government with a light heart.

The Liberal attack, he said, was really directed gainst Lord Elgin and his Council, and if one man in the British Empire was deserving of sympathy, support, and encouragement, it is Lord Elgin.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left here, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

THE QUEEN AND THE CHITTAGONG CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The Viceroy having informed the Queen of the great loss of life caused by the cyclone in the neighbourhood of Chittagong, her Majesty has telegraphed to express her grief at hearing of this disaster.

HYDERABAD AND ITS FINANCE.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 5.

The Nizam's Debenture Loan of 25 lakhs has met with tenders of 32 lakhs, but only 18 lakhs have been accepted at 96½. This being the lowest rate the capitalists are ready to take up the balance at the prescribed rate of interest, so the loan is practically closed. On the other hand, the State faces a serious financial depression, as the Nizam's Railway shares have fallen in London from 134 to 116 Rupees, which will involve a serious loss to the State if the Market fails to improve immediately.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

Is is officially reported that plague cases were found at Shahabad, Barsi, Mominabad, Gulborga, and Sholapore Roads.

The strictest precautions are maintained, however, to prevent it coming into Hyderabad.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 5.

There were 60 new cases and 44 deaths recorded in the City, to-day; in the Cantonment 22 cases and 20 deaths; and in the Suburban limits 6 cases and 2 deaths.

The total mortality in the city was 60.

In the General Plague Hospital 54 were admitted, 29 died, and 421 remain under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 5 were admitted, 4 discharged cured, and 8 died, leaving 78 under treatment; and in the Hindu Hospital 5 were admitted, 3 discharged cured, 5 died, and 62 remain under treatment.

There were 24 fresh cases and 26 deaths round about Poona district.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edge, Army Medical Staff, had charge of the current duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, from the 18th October to the 27th October, 1897, in additional duty, under article 1,881, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Trever, M.D., Army Medical Staff, has taken charge of the current duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, from the 27th October, it additional duty.

Army Medical Staff—The undermentioned officers, on arrival from England, are posted as follows:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lemottee, to Quetta District. Surgeon-Major Morris, Bombay Sind District. This cancels the posting of Surgeon-Major Morris in Command Order No. 571, of 1897.)

The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to Rawalpindi:—Surgeon-Captain Burnett, 25th Bombay Rifles; and Surgeon-Lieutenant King, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Admission of Staff pay is authorised to the undermentioned officer and non-commissioned officer, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissary Department under provisions of Para. 40 of the Field Service Departmental Code, Commissariat Department:—Lieutenant Toogood, Border Regiment, and Driver Belham, J. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Second-Lieutenant Angus, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 3 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, vice Lieutenant Kettlewell, appointed to the Indian Staff Corps; and Second-Lieutenant Higgens, No. 21 Company Southern Division, has been posted to the 53rd Field Battery vice Lieutenant Swann.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty:—Major-General Hogg, C. B., District Staff; and Lieutenant Read, Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident at Aden. The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Captain Aitken, Staff Corps, Aden District, for one year. (Pension service eighteenth year commenced 14th January 1897.)

PUNJAB NEWS.

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The plague scare happily is almost at an end in the Punjab.

There have been no new cases and no deaths in Jullunder district, which has been re-inspected by the Government Inspector and passed.

The new Southern Punjab Railway line will be opened for passengers and goods traffic next Wednesday.

[illegible] and the Government has decided to establish a Central Jail in connection with the [illegible].

[illegible] than Rs. 15 [illegible] have to pay [illegible] scavenging purposes [illegible] in order to ensure at least some of the crying [illegible] being remedied, and [illegible] which will if successfully carried out revolutionise largely the sanitary conditions of the city and civil station.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, to-day, the Post Office Bill was introduced.

Sir James Westland, in introducing the Bill, pointed out the great changes both in the condition of the country and in that of the Post Office which have occurred since 1866, when the Post Office Act still in force was passed. The new Bill was required not only to place the system of post-cards, money orders, value payable transactions, and parcels post on a legal basis, but also to afford the Post Office officials protection which every private Railway company obtains at Home.

Sir James then enumerated the principal changes which it is proposed to introduce and which are based upon a similar measure introduced about two years ago into the British Parliament. They leave the ordinary administration of the Department to be regulated partly by orders passed from time to time by the Governor-General-in-Council and partly by rules and orders to be issued by the Director-General.

Sir James next proposed modifications at some length, the most important being, firstly, the giving of power to Government to intercept letters in transit, as it is already empowered to do in case of telegrams, and as Government at Home can do in that of letters; secondly, the vesting in the hands of the Director-General, and not as heretofore in those of the local Post Masters, of powers to stop the delivery of postal articles as a summary punishment in case of individuals breaking the rules of the Department; thirdly, the enabling of absence and other objectionable articles to be stopped; and lastly, the empowering of Post Masters to give letters precedence over parcels, though not over newspapers in cases where press of time prevents the whole Mail from being forwarded simultaneously.

In conclusion, Sir James paid an eloquent tribute to the able administration of the Department, through which a million articles pass daily addressed in half a hundred different languages and in half-a-dozen distinct characters, but an infinitesimal proportion failing to be safely delivered, and even of that fraction of failure but a minute proportion being able to be laid at the door of the officers of the Department. He also acknowledged the great assistance rendered by Mr. Fanshawe, upon whose expert knowledge he relied to prevent what might seem at first sight harmless powers of law from interfering with work of the Department, which was now asking for legislation to make it worthy, and more worthy, of the confidence the public place in it.

The remaining business of the meeting was purely formal. It comprised the referring of the Pauper Leper Bill to a Select Committee; the passing of the Oudh Courts Bill; and the introduction of the Petroleum Paints and Varnishes Bill.

The Council was adjourned *sine die*, thus closing the Simla Legislative Session.

DEARTH OF ARTILLERY-MEN.

TIME-EXPIRED MEN TO BE ENGAGED.

In consequence of the large number of troops employed on active service, large additional drafts will be applied for immediately from the Home authorities this season to make up the deficiencies.

In consequence of the abnormal requirements of the Military Department, in the matter of artillery men time-expired men of this year will be re-engaged for another term. The question of re-engaging a certain proportion of the time-expired men in Infantry battalions is under consideration. The decision of Government must depend upon the position of affairs on the frontier.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—The services of Mr. M. Gasnelett are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

Public Works Department—Messrs. Bagshawe, Wernicke, and Hodges, passed students of Cooper's Hill, are gazetted to the Telegraph Department, while Messrs. Bartlett and Watson are posted to the Railways.

Mr. H. Currie, on relief duties as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, relieving Mr. Couchman, transferred to the Godavery, Bridge Works.

The services of Major-General Marshall, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 12,51,142 for the construction of the Jammu and Kashmir Railway.

Brevet-Colonel Jacob is appointed Secretary of the Public Works Department, Punjab, from the 9th instant.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Accountant-General, P. W. D., goes on furlough, retiring from the 6th December.

Executive Engineer Rowland is appointed to take charge of the Bombay-Sind connection Survey with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

Mr. Learoyd, passed student of Cooper's Hill, is posted to the Office of Examiner, P. W. D. Accounts, Bombay, while Mr. Rustam Bhathina is posted to Bombay as Assistant Engineer.

Revenue and Agriculture Department.—Veterinary-Captain Hagger, Principal, Ajmere Veterinary College, is granted one year's furlough; Veterinary-Lieutenant Sullivan officiating.

The services of Mr. T. Holderness, who has been on special duty as Deputy Secretary for Famine during the past season, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Foreign Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel Muir, Political Officer in charge, ex-Amir of Debra, is granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Newill officiates on return from leave as Resident, Gwalior, relieving Major Pears, who is posted as Political Agent, Ulwar.

Captains Imply, Bruce, and Younghusband are all posted as Assistants to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana.

Military Department.—Lieutenant Barlow, Fourth Gurkhas, is gazetted as Field Intelligence Officer, Army Staff, Tirah Force, vice Badcock, wounded at Karappa.

Colonel Brook, Connaught Rangers, is gazetted to command, the Second Tochi Brigade, vice General Symonds, appointed to the Tirah Force.

The following Assistant Surgeons in Bombay Command are gazetted for promotion:—Messrs. Roberts, Dias, Neil, J. Smith, W. George, A. Roberts, Easden, Lobo, Rodrigues, Richardson, Church, de Lobo, de Souza and Kirkpatrick.

Mr. W. Kimmer is gazetted Second Lieutenant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Major Sturges, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Musketry, Army Head-quarters, vice Colonel Hill, commanding the Kurram Column.

Captain Mullaby is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding at Quetta.

THE TOCHI VALLEY FORCE.

SADDA KHAN SURRENDERS.

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Sadda Khan, who has surrendered in the Tochi Valley, has brought in some of the property lost at Maizar as a proof of his good faith.

Telegraphic wire has again been cut between Maranshah and Boya, in Tochi Valley, where everything otherwise remains quiet.

The Spinwam Survey Column marched to-day to the camp on the eastern edge of the Sheratullah plain.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

MORE HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS REQUIRED.

Reports from the Tochi Valley state that the health of the troops continues to be bad.

Large numbers of sick, it is reported, are arriving at Kohat, where hospital accommodation is insufficient. More medical officers and hospital assistants are required to cope with the extra work, especially as three medical officers have just been invalided at the front owing to the fact that an abnormal amount of invaliding is anticipated.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

GATHERING OF THE MASSUZAI CHAMKANNIS.

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

A small gathering of the enemy, at the back of the Ublan Pass, is reported to have disappeared.

The 200 rifles of the 5th Gurkhas have returned to Sadda after partially completing the survey of the country near Ghwaing ara, the Alisherzais showing no objection to the escort entering their lines.

The Massuzai Chamkanni lashkar, however, has again collected 2,000 strong near Sultana, at the north end of Khanikhel Daira, which the Kurram Moveable Column is watching, and confabulations are still going on amongst other tribes of the Upper Kurram.

The inhabitants of Lower Bara Valley are reported to be moving their families and cattle from their villages. The small lashkar, however, which was watching the approaches to the Valley, is said to have dispersed, leaving only a few men for observation.

Telegrams from Jalala report that rifles due from the Salarzai are now on their way to the Malakhand. A reconnaissance of the passes into the Boner country has been made, but no hostile gathering seems to have been found.

The lashkar in the Bard Valley is reported to be breaking up. A reconnaissance was made yesterday towards the Gandao route. Sniping has entirely ceased for the last few nights owing to the excellent work done by the shikar parties from the 45th Sikhs and 9th Gurkha Rifles.

The roads are now practicable for Field Artillery, and have now been made up to Jamrud and to within one mile of the hills towards the Gamdao route by working parties. It is reported that the elephants for the field guns have arrived at Peshawar. General Hill reports that Arsala Khan is endeavouring to incite the Chamkannis and Massuzai to attack Sadda, to-morrow. But the Massuzais are anxious for peace.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

RECONNOITRING PARTIES FIRED ON.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

General Lockhart's Third Brigade reconnoitred to Tseralkandao, four miles east of camp, on Wednesday, whence a good view is obtained of the Maran Valley. The enemy retreated as the troops advanced, but followed our retirement. They were, however, easily driven off. Our casualties were:—1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas—Severely wounded two men, slightly wounded one man; 15th Sikhs—Slightly wounded one man; Jhind Infantry—Severely wounded one.

A foraging party which ascended the range north of the valley drove off the enemy, killing two of them with the loss of one Gurkha slightly wounded.

The telegraph is now completed right into Maidan Camp. The wire was cut and about a mile of it carried off on Wednesday night from the Tirah side to the Arhanga Pass.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF LIEUTENANT C. V. WINDSOR.

Lieutenant C. V. Windsor, of the 1st Devons, shot himself accidentally, last night, at Karappa.

SUING FOR TERMS.

FIRING HEARD AT A DISTANCE.

GENERAL KEMPSTER PROBABLY ENGAGED.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Camp Maidan, Tirah Valley, Wednesday, says:—The Gordon Highlanders and Yorkshire Regiment are holding the Arhanga Pass and defile on this side. Orders have now been issued that no convoys or transport animals be allowed beyond the Arhanga Pass after 3 p.m. Consequently all convoys yesterday arrived safely and were not molested en route. The 3rd Brigade (General Kempster's) with a battery moved out to-day to the east to reconnoitre towards Isere Kandao. There was very severe frost last night and tents and heavy baggage left behind at Shinwari have been ordered up, and the roads over the two passes are being greatly improved. The Aka Khel Afridis sent in a man with a letter to say they want to send in a Jirgah to hear terms. A Mishti likewise came in on behalf of the Samil tribes. Both men were informed that terms be announced shortly.

Some firing is going on in the direction of the 3rd Brigade reconnaissance.

The 5th Gurkha scouts ascended the hills north of this valley and signalled that only a few tribesmen had been seen.

A Camp Bara message of Thursday says the lashkar which has been left for purposes of operation on the Gandas and Shin Kamar passes are alarmed at the news of Sir William Lockhart's successes and left their posts. They are busy removing their families and cattle from the Bara Valley.

Another party of the 45th Sikhs was sent out yesterday to intercept raiders, but without success. The new arrangements made have had a very marked effect, and no sniping has occurred for the last two days.

WITH GENERAL LOCKHART.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GUNDAKI, Oct. 28.

This morning the two Divisions, under General Lockhart, left Karappa, General Yeatman Biggs' Division taking the hills on the right of the Khanki Valley, while General Symons' Division made a slight detour, and cleared the enemy off the heights on the left of the valley. At 5 a.m., about an hour before daybreak, two battalions, the Northamptons and 36th Sikhs, started to take a commanding hill, held in great numbers by the enemy yesterday. The enemy were surprised, and the hill was taken

WITHOUT MUCH OPPOSITION.

Each hill in turn was taken by the regiments, without much difficulty, and about midday the the "B" baggage of the force started from Camp at Karappa, and all troops were encamped at 4-30 p.m. A welcome find of fodder here in this village has helped the Commissariat. Colonel Sage, commanding the 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, was severely wounded, being hit in the thigh. His being incapicitated is a very great loss to his regiment, and indeed to the whole force, as he has the reputation of being an especially capable commanding officer. A couple of his Gurkhas were also hit, a Sergeant in the Yorkshire Regiment very dangerously wounded, and a couple of the Devons slightly wounded. But it is very difficult to get a correct return of casualties thus early in the day. The Afridis did not make a real stand anywhere to-day, but are all collecting on the Sampagha Pass. Desultory firing is being poured into the Camp now and, I suppose, will continue all night. On the night of the 25th, when the attempt to rush the Camp was made, the Gurkha scouts saw the enemy's guide leading the way with a light attached to his back, the tribesmen following behind. But their leader was shot down, that and the star shell disclosing their premeditated attack, and also the warm reception they met has postponed the expected night attack.

A JUBILEE MEDAL IN TIRAH.

During a halt, the other day, I happened to come across a sowar who was wearing a Jubilee Medal. Our conversation naturally turned on his visit to the old country, and the Jubilee Procession. He could not say too much for the kindness that was shown him and his native comrades. His admiration for London was unbounded, and he kept on harping back to all the great sights he had seen there, the "Sahib-log" (!) driving cabs, and doing menial work, was the thing that puzzled him most. Another thing, too, he could not understand; why we, who had such a magnificent country of our own, should come to India. "Why Sahib," he said, "why do you make war against these tribes, who have not as many houses in their country as you have in a single big street in London. If you would only send a Jirgah of all the tribes on the frontier to England, and let them see what a wonderful country you have, they would go back and tell their men, and there would be no more troubles on the Frontier." One can hardly imagine an Afridi Orakzai Jirgah swaggering down Regent Street, all dressed in the latest cut frock, coats, and with latest thing in silk hats, or the Haddah Mullah, or any other reverend fanatic, interviewing our priest chiefs and clergy at home. However, it seemed to me rather a happy idea of my talkative friend to send these wild lawless tribesmen on a visit to our great capital, and to see the old country for which our gallant soldiers are only too willing to attempt any undertaking that may be suggested to them.

The sun has already set, officers and men are beginning to wrap themselves up in poshteens and great coats. Orders have just been issued for the taking of the Sampagha Pass to-morrow. Stiff fighting there will undoubtedly be, but the result is certain, and we can only hope our casualties will be less than in the Dargai Hill fight. The desultory firing still continues, and will probably be kept going till the early hours. At Karappa, General Lockhart's little Camp was the mark of several snipers, five men being hit very close to it. The men are all behind good solid breastworks and trenches. Officers, too, have procured as much protection as possible close to their men, some officers making small stone sungars round their sleeping places, while others dig a hole in the ground. It is a very poor way of being wounded—hit by a night sniper who shoots at haphazard into Camp. The small sungar or trench not only protects one from these, but also shelters one from the chilly winds that blow at night. Captain Badcock was wounded, while sitting at dinner, and his arm has been amputated above the elbow.

TAKING THE SAMPAGHA PASS.

CAMP SAMPAGHA, Oct. 31.

Yesterday, the much talked of battle of Sampagha was fought. Early in the morning the 1st Brigade started out, sending one regiment on each flank, and advancing with two battalions towards the centre. The Second Brigade left Camp half an hour later, and supported the First Brigade. The 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, proceeded up the left towards Kunda Misti, and at daybreak arrived within 1,000 yards of the village, before they were seen by the enemy's outposts. The enemy were not ready for them, and bolted from the village, but not before the Gurkhas had poured a few long range volleys at them. The enemy did not return the fire but made off towards the hills as quickly as they could. While the Gurkhas were surprising this village, the Devonshire Regiment were making a flank movement on the other side, and surprised some of the enemy, who had taken up their quarters in a village for the night. The Devons' casualties here were three men wounded. Meanwhile, the two Brigades in the centre had advanced, and taken a hill commanding the lower portion of the road, leading up the Sampagha Pass. The guns were now brought up into position on the hill, and the 3rd Brigade passed on towards the top of the Pass. The enemy had built

SUNGARS ALL ALONG THE ROAD,

and the flanking hills commanding the road, but they were quickly driven back from sungar to sungar towards the top of the Pass, where a large long sungar had been built. This the enemy occupied, and the infantry advanced to attack, under cover of the batteries' fire. It was a very pretty sight, watching the artillery in action, shell after shell breaking down the sungars, while the shrapnel burst over the heads of the small parties of the enemy as they left their position. The infantry deserve the greatest credit for the gallant way in which they stormed hill after hill, carrying the topmost sungar after ascending for three hours with great dash. Once over the crest of the hill, the battery guns, machine guns, and our infantry poured a heavy fire on the enemy as they retreated. Captain De Butts was mortally wounded as he was advancing to take up the last position on top of the Sampagha Pass. It was a great fight, splendidly planned. The enemy found themselves flanked by infantry in every direction, those of the enemy who were rash enough to wait to try and get in some rounds at the close ranges generally fell to our infantry volleys. I saw one of the dead that the enemy had left behind; he was of very fine phisique, quite a young fellow with the limbs of a giant. One thing that strikes one very forcibly about these tribesmen is the speed with which they dash over the roughest ground. They can just be seen leaving one sungar, and knowing the folds of the ground so well, apparently disappear, till one sees them firing from the loopholes of the next sungar. They are very difficult, indeed, to hit as they pursue their skirmishing tactics along the spurs of the hills. They know the accuracy of our guns too well to collect in any numbers, and it is indeed a rare occasion where our batteries can get within range of a group of them. The mere sight of a battery coming into action drives them away, or, at any rate, scatters them to such an extent that the guns have only small objects to aim at. To-morrow three Brigades advance from here in the direction of the next pass to be taken.

THE ARHUNGA PASS.

This valley that we are encamped in, to-day, is very fertile, with numerous well built villages. Most of our troops, yesterday, had only taken very little food with them, and the chickens and other domestic animals found in the villages helped to furnish a good meal for those who were quick enough to catch them. Stacks of kerbi and stores of grain in the villages helped to feed the transport animals, while a small stream of beautifully clear cool water supplied the force with all the drinking water required. The water is very cold, and here it is very good. At Karappa and Gundaki it was not very clear, being very chalky. The climate, though very cold in the early mornings and evenings, is delightful. As soon as the sun goes down it is bitterly cold, and until it rises, one is very glad of a big Camp fire. Starting out in the early morning one wears all the warm kit procurable, but as the middle of the day approaches, and heights have to be scaled under a hot sun, sometimes under a hot fire, too, one rather wishes that one had borne the cold in thin attire in the early mornings. The baggage streaming up the Sampagha Pass is

A SIGHT WORTH SEEING.

From the top to the bottom one endless string of mules are climbing up, while down below in the bed of the Khanki Valley, thousands of mules are ready to commence the ascent. The road is very narrow, and animals proceed in single file. Transport Officers and their assistants keep the "pot boiling," and woe to the "drabie" who loses distance and does not follow close on the heels of the mule or pony in front of him. All the heavy baggage of the regiments remained behind at the foot of the Pass till this morning. And our troops had a very cold night without blankets. A great coat is not enough protection on those heights. The enemy must have suffered very severely, yesterday. At any rate, not a single shot was fired into the Camp, last night, and not a trace of the enemy is visible to-day.

The post arrangements are very good, each Brigade having its separate post. The telegraph has pushed on as far as Gundaki, and the wires have not been cut for several days.

The health of the troops is excellent, and all are anxious to get well into the Afridis, once again. The casualties of Dargai Hill are still remembered, and everyone in the force is anxious to meet the Afridi lashkar.

Beyond the pushing forward of supplies from Karappa there is little to report regarding the Tirah campaign, though we must expect to hear daily of casual fighting in and about Maidan. The Afridis at present seem chiefly concerned in getting their families and flocks into a place of safety. The upper part of the Bara Valley lies open to them, but it can only be a temporary refuge, and we shall probably see the Bazar Valley eventually made a great place of gathering. Excluding the Adam Khel, and a part of the Kuki Khel, who have not risen, we may take it that 20,000 men are bearing arms, but these are now greatly scattered as a result of the capture of the Sampagha and Arhanga passes.

Counting old men, women and children the Afridi population, at the lowest estimate, must be 50,000, and when the combined movements of General Lockhart's two divisions and the Peshawar column are developed, the tribe as a whole will find its position a very awkward one. A general exodus into eastern Afghanistan from the Bazar Valley can scarcely take place, though doubtless many families will move in that direction, as this will be the only line of retreat left open. Looking at the position as it now presents itself, the conclusion is that the Afridis will muster their forces in the Bara Valley as they are harassed more and more in Tirah. They will, in fact, be driven eastwards, and the scene of operations will gradually shift nearer to the Peshawar frontier. The re-occupation of the Khyber will consequently become necessary, and this will certainly be ordered when Tirah has been cleared of tribesmen. General Hammond's forward movement from Bara is still delayed, pending further developments in Maidan.

It must not be overlooked that scores have to be settled with the Orakzai as well as the Afridis. A reconnaissance in force has been ordered down the Mastura Valley, and this should serve to show what opposition the Orakzai can offer. The Khanki Valley also, above and below Karappa, will have to be looked up, but operations in these two directions can be deliberately undertaken by General Palmer hereafter, when the base of the main column is moved to Peshawar, and the work of carrying forward supplies from Kohat is eased off. There should then be an ample number of troops from the line of communications to deal with the Orakzai.

Now that General Lockhart's Force is in Afridi Tirah we may repeat in more detailed form the information given in Paget and Mason's *Records of Frontier Expeditions* regarding the Rajgul and Maidan valleys. Rajgul lies immediately under the Safed Koh range, and it is described as being drained by one main stream, into which fall some tributaries from the surrounding hills. "Its length is about ten miles, and the breadth of the open country lying on either side of the central stream about four to five miles where widest, its elevation being probably over 5,000 feet. Rajgul is inhabited by Kuki Khel Afridis, and their hamlets lie near the stream in the centre of the valley. Temporary sheds are erected by the shepherds among the pine forests which clothe the surrounding mountains. On the south Rajgul is separated from Maidan by a steep, rocky, but well-wooded spur, 8,000 to 9,000 feet in elevation." As regards Maidan we read that it is a circular valley or basin, about ten miles in diameter, surrounded by forest-covered mountains rising from 8,000 to 9,000 feet. "The valley is well drained by three or four large watercourses: that to the west, where the Malikdin Khel hamlet stands, is known as the Shilobar, which name is also applied to the entire stream after the others have joined it, viz., the Shendara, occupied by the Zukka Khel from the east; the Manakass, occupied by some families of the Jowaki and Ashu Khel sections of the Adam Khel; and the Kahudara, occupied by the Kambar Khel. These, converging from the Shilobar Toi, which, leaving Maidan, enters a narrow rocky gorge three miles long commanded by heights rising one thousand feet above it on either side. After emerging from this defile, the torrent flows through open country for two or three miles, then joins the Rajgul stream at Dotoi, after which the united stream receives the name of Bara."

The description of Maidan should be borne in mind by our readers, as the names given are certain to occur in the telegrams of the next few days. Dotoi is the point to which possibly the Peshawar column may move if General Hammond is ordered to advance up the Bara Valley. The following further details may also be interesting: "The height of the central portion of Maidan is probably not less than 6,000 feet. The open lands between the water-courses are covered with wheat and barley fields, and studded with hamlets and towers. Fruit is said to abound; Indian corn is largely cultivated on the hillsides and potatoes are also grown. In the hot weather the central valley must be densely populated. The banks of the stream are said to be honeycombed with cave-dwellings. Towers are numerous, but there appear to be no villages of any considerable size. It is difficult to ascertain how many Afridis stay during the winter in Maidan, probably not more than one-fifth of its number inhabitants. In a warm winter, or if troubles were apprehended towards Peshawar, no doubt, more would remain." It is Maidan which Sir William Lockhart entered after crossing the Arhanga Pass, last Sunday, after or a day's halt in the Mastura Valley, and he will doubtless push on to Rajgul. The distances to be traversed are very short, and the troops should be able to draw most of their supplies from the country. They cannot yet judge whether the field force, after dealing with these two valleys, will have to move down to Dotoi, and so sweep the Afridis into the Bara and Bazar valleys where the Peshawar column will be waiting to receive them.—*Pioneer.*

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Dr. Temple is reported to have said that he would rather see an agricultural labourer reading a novel in his cottage than see him in the public house. So should we all—all of us. But if we searched the cottage homes of England through, how many novels should we find in them? How many men should we find who had ever read one? Fancy a villager eagerly buying the Dolly Dialogues and reading them over and over again! But whenever the public speaker turns his attention to the subjects of novels or of the humble person regarded as a reader, the conventional stuff he is expected to talk his incredible! First, he has got to condescend graciously towards the novel; he has to admit that it may be read—sometimes—under certain conditions. Next, he thinks, he must consider, not as a remote possibility, but as an actual fact, the villager as a reader of novels; he assumes that if he reads at all it must be a novel. The underlying prejudice is that reading should be study; these good people seem unable to rise to the height of recognising the fact that reading is, for the vast majority of mankind, a simple form of recreation. They do not want to study—why should they? Their place is fixed in the world; they cannot get out of their groove—most likely they do not want to do so; they are not ardent lovers of knowledge; they are not curious; and in the evening they are tired. Why not, therefore, acknowledge, without any more conventional affectation, that reading is recreation? As for the agricultural labourer, Jefferies long ago pointed out that he had begun to read. He reads a newspaper; for the most part, it takes him a week to get through. He reads slowly; he takes time to imbibe new ideas. But I have never found him reading a novel, and, if he does actually read any books at all, it must be due to the village libraries and to their action during the last few years.

A correspondent points out that, as to certain remarks of mine on reviewing, there are some books which may be very well reviewed without being read. That is true. If, for instance, one had to review a translation, say, of the Odes of Horace, it should be sufficient to read a single Book. But the reviewer should then acknowledge that he had taken this Book only as a specimen. Last week, for instance, there appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette a review, which appeared to me to be excellent from every point of view, of a translation. But the reviewer was careful to explain that he had taken a certain part only as a specimen. Again, there are Dictionaries, Guide Books, compilations, books of reference, anthologies, which do not need to be read. One should take a part and let it stand for the whole, and should acknowledge the fact without the pretence of having read the whole book. It is, however, to review what has been said already, impossible to review books of General Literature, whether of history, biography, essays, philosophy, poetry, travel, or fiction, without reading them, and on this point we must remain unmoved and inflexible.

The landlady was well-mannered, kindly, young, good-looking, and thoughtful. The traveller alighted, intending to take a "snap" of cold meat and then away. He was received with the warmest welcome—a welcome which surprised him; he was invited to enter the parlour behind the bar; in a moment he found himself calling for a chicken for his dinner in place of the snap of cold meat; as the landlady had not dined he could not do less than invite her to share the repast; she graciously accepted: a couple of chickens were therefore put down. A glass of sherry was suggested to improve the appetite. When dinner was served, he found that the chickens were preceded by a dish of eels, which had not been ordered. But, as the landlady said she was excessively fond of them, they were allowed to remain; when the chickens were dismissed, a dish of tarts, also not ordered appeared. The landlady proved to be fond of tarts. They therefore remained, and were consumed. During the dinner, besides the usual concomitants of a "tankard of each"—what is a "tankard of each?"—the traveller and the landlady hobnobbed in old beer, cider, Rhenish, Mountain, Lisbon, "&c."—what on earth were the "etceteras"? After dinner the traveller ordered a bottle of port; the landlady accepted a pint of Lisbon; she pressed him to order some claret as well, but the traveller refused; however, his thirst was still unassuaged, for they concluded this light repast with a flask of Florence, a cup of tea, and another of coffee. After this the traveller called for his bill and rode off. They had nine different kinds of wine, besides the "tankard of each" and the "etceteras?" There were giants and giantesses in the land a hundred years ago.

I gave you an extract last week on the single gentlewoman of the last century. Here is another character, from the same authority, now completely gone—the small country squire. "He had an income of about £300 per annum; he commonly appeared in a plain drab or plush coat, large silver buttons, a jockey cap, and rarely without boots. His travels never exceeded the distance of the county town, and that only at assize and session time, or to attend an election. Once a week he dined at the next market town, with the attorneys and justices. This man went to church regularly, read the weekly journal, settled the parochial disputes between the parish officers at the vestry, and afterwards adjourned to the neighbouring alehouse, where he usually got drunk for the good of his country. He never played at cards but at Christmas, when a family pack was produced from the mantelpiece. He was commonly followed by a couple of greyhounds and a pointer, and announced his arrival at a neighbour's house by smacking his whip or giving the view-halloo. His drink was generally ale, except on Christmas, the 5th of November, or some other gala days, when he would make a bowl of strong brandy punch, garnished with a toast and nutmeg. A journey to London was, by one of these men, reckoned as great an undertaking as is at present a voyage to the East Indies, and undertaken with scarce less precaution and preparation.

The mansion of one of these squires was of plaster striped with timber called callimanco work, or of red brick, large casemented bow windows, a porch with seats in it, and over it a study; the eaves of the house well inhabited by swallows, and the court set round with hollyhocks. Near the gate a horse-block for the conveniency of mounting.

The hall was furnished with flitches of bacon and the mantelpiece with guns and fishing rods of different dimensions, accompanied by the broadsword, partisan, and dagger borne by his ancestors in the civil wars. The vacant spaces were occupied by stags horns. Against the walls were posted King Charles's Golden Rules, Vincent Wing's Almanack and a portrait of the Duke of Marlbough; in his window lay Baker's Chronicle, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Glanville on Apparitions, Quincey's Dispensatory, the Complete Justice, and a book on Farriery."

In the corner, by the fireside stool a large wooden two-armed chair with a cushion, and within the chimney corner were a couple of seats. Here, at Christmas, he entertained his tenants assembled round a glowing fire made of the roots of trees and other great logs, and told and heard the traditional tales of the village respecting ghosts and witches till fear made them afraid to move. In the meantime the jorum of ale was in continual circulation."

In writing to an American correspondent the other day—it was a letter which she sent, with my knowledge, to a newspaper—I fell into a double blunder; a thing which I cannot defend except by the futile excuse that most Englishmen would make the same mistake. The State in which my letter was published was that of Tennessee, whose centenary as a State is about to be celebrated. First, I spoke of Tennessee as a "middle" State—I did not use the word "middle" in the American sense, but as we understand it, as meaning one of the States in the interior of the continent. With the Americans it is a Southern State, of course. However, there was not a very bad blunder. I went on, foolishly, to speak of the happiness to a State of having no history. No history! It now appears that the State of Tennessee has a rich history of its own, and that I ought, I suppose, to have known it. But let us ask each other this question. There are forty-four—or is it forty-five independent Sovereign States; every one of these States has its own Government, its Upper and its Lower House; every one has its own history; many of these States are larger than the European States; New York is as large as France. Texas—say—is large as Austria and Germany together; every one is a most important individual and separate State; every one, I say, has its own history. What do we know about their histories? Which among us could pass an examination in the history of Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, or Alabama? of Massachusetts we know a little; of New York State a little; of Virginia a little; of Florida a little; what do we know of Ohio, of Wisconsin, of Oregon? We know, as a rule, just nothing. I will not admit that I am more ignorant than my neighbours, and I know next to nothing. But I do know this, that the experience which was learned by the originators of the American colonies, whose early history is one of such terrible sufferings, mistakes, and courage, went a long way to conferring upon the American people the pride and self-reliance and enterprise which are undoubtedly among their most conspicuous qualities. They went a long way as well in teaching us how a colony is to be made; when and how to leave it entirely alone; how to foster it; how to encourage it. Before we colonised Australia and New Zealand and South Africa, we had already colonised and conquered the continent of North America. Of our colonies and conquests there the greater part has been lost to us—but the lessons remain. For these reasons alone it is fitting that we should teach our children the history of our country first, our Empire next, and of the United States, taken separately, next.

If anyone feels inclined to give effect to this recommendation, he will find a good deal of the history told in Eggleston's "Household History of the United States and its People," published in 1889 (Macmillan). He does not give the history of each State, but the general history involves a good deal of detail concerning many of the States taken separately. Especially the book will be found valuable as regards the early settlements. Of course, one must not expect an American history to be altogether fair to British courage even in the Colonial Wars.

The most amazing spectacle of modern times—a sight for gods and men—is the exhibition of the box of bones discovered in the wall of Folkestone Church. What is there to reverence? The bones, perhaps, of a Saxon Princess; perhaps of somebody else. What had she done that her bones should be reverenced? Nobody knows. Why was she called a saint? Nobody knows. Were they really her bones? Nobody knows. Why should we reverence the bones of even the greatest and holiest persons ever known? Nobody knows. The bones are perhaps those of some person revered as a saint, but nobody knows who. They were possibly the bones supposed in the middle ages to be those of the Saxon Princess, though it is quite likely they were supposed to be the bones of somebody else. But to expose them, as if the poor senseless bones of some nameless person, dead long since, ought to be venerated; to invite a whole congregation to contemplate these unknown relics with veneration—did one ever hear the like? Would Roman Catholics do such things? Never. For very shame's sake let someone take them away and bury them decently, lest we be called upon next to observe the miracles which even their exposure can perform!

THE NEW SHIP OF THE P. AND O.

The latest addition to the P. and O. fleet is the steamer Egypt which brought the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, into Bombay harbour early this morning. She is a magnificent vessel of 500 feet in length. Her bredth, is 54 feet, depth, 34½, tonnage, gross, 8,000, tonnage net 4,200 and engines nom. H. P. 11,000. The passenger accommodation in the 1st saloon for 314 persons and in the 2nd saloon for 212. On her trial trip she did 20 knots. The builders are the Caird and Co. of Greenock. The Egypt will be in Victoria Dock by 10 o'clock, this morning.

Describing the P. and O. s. s. Egypt, which arrived in Bombay harbour this morning with over 360 passengers, a correspondent writes:—

I accompanied Captain Harris, the Marine Superintendent of the Line, aboard the new P. and O., the Egypt, a truly wonderful example of enterprise and the shipbuilder's art. The sights one is taken to see are positively inexhaustible—whether you are in the oaken smoking room, the terra-cotta saloon, the captain's cabin, the chart room, the long lines of state rooms, the vast store chambers, the bullion room, the mail room, the Lascars' quarters, or down in the depths amongst the engines and boilers. Each of them suggests a hundred questions. Truly marvellous must be the organization which controls such a mass of complicated machinery, which must all go like clockwork—men and machines. Why, the crew numbers three hundred, including the officers, and there are over five hundred passengers to house, to feed, and, what is probably much more difficult, to keep in a good temper. At sea, mind you, when the humours of man (and woman) kind are said to be most variable. I had forgotten the children—sometimes there are a hundred of them on board! My head still reels with the vast quantity of facts and figures which were poured into my ears by the genial captain—now a landsman, but for many years the commander of one of these great ships; by Mr. Coventry, the purser; by Mr. Hide, the chief officer; by Mr. Cameron, the chief engineer. I think the purser—take him as a whole—is, when we consider how frail is human nature, how prone it is to consider the affairs of the palate and the stomach—I think, I say, that the purser's story perhaps possesses the widest interest. Will you ponder over these figures, for instance, which represent the quantities of stores required by the Egypt for her voyage to Bombay.

Beef	14,000	pounds	Potatoes	15	tons
Mutton	12,000	,,	Biscuits	2,080	pounds
Lamb	1,000	,,	Flour	3,000	,,
Veal	650	,,	Jams	2,500	,,
Pork	700	,,	Bacon	1,800	,,
			Tea	1,700	,,
Poultry and Game	5,000	,,	Butter	3,600	,,
Eggs	30,000	,,	Milk (fresh)	800	gallons
Fresh Fish	7,000	,,	Milk (tins)	2,000	,,
Cheese	700	,,	Sugar	9,000	pounds
Salt	2,600	,,			

These are really curious figures. They may be analysed at leisure, as also may the drinkables, which run roughly as follows:

Wines	3,500 bottles	Spirits	2,500 bottles
Ale, Stout	10,600 ,,	Minerals	10,000 ,,

Really, it is only when one begins to enter into the small details of the organization of the P. and O. Egypt that he begins to see what innumerable duties have to be performed for the passenger in return for his passage money. There are stewardesses, too, though I forgot to ask about them; and someone must have enough work to do to keep count of the ninety thousand pieces of linen and the three thousand pieces of silver which the Egypt carries. Then there is the kitchen—it is absurd to call such a culinary palace a galley—whoever heard of a galley with a silver grill? And the chef in chief is Italian, with I don't know how many chefs under him. He must want them, you will agree, when you think of the five hundred odd passengers, and the three hundred crew.

I was very grateful to Captain Harris and Mr. Hide for introducing me to the Serang, a burly Lascar from Gogo, who entered the smoking-room with a "salam," and proceeded to give the various calls on the queer little nickled whistle which was slung round his neck. Now he blew shrill, piercing notes on it, now tremolo, now staccato, forte, piano, then changed to mellifluous nightingale trills. It was an interesting performance, given rapidly to orders in pigeon Hindostanee: Balay—let go—heave away—attention—a long pull—a short pull—thus does he control his swarthy gangs. A Serang is the father of his men he gathers them together in Gogo, he rebukes them if necessary, he may chastise them as one would a child, through him are they governed by the Chief Officer. They are good sailors, obedient, and many of them have served the P. and O. for years, generation after generation. "When I began" said the Serang in his native lingo, and with much rolling of his liquid eyes and many a gesture, "there was no steam to heave the anchor, to work the capstan, and so on." In those good old days a Lascar who followed the sea had to pull with his arms—and he pulled and hoisted and heaved away as if for dear life. We followed him to the native quarters—a strange sight they presented, all lying at full length on their bunks, smoking, reading, sewing, mending, cooking, talking. It was dinner time, and the native cooks were busy in the galley, making rice and curries, which smelt most savoury. A curious place is the mail room aboard a P. and O. Imagine a series of strong rooms down in the bowels of the ship, and protected by iron doors, double-locked, barred and bolted. No robber could approach them unobserved. I should say; nor the bullion room, which is protected by contrivances most ingenious—I forget how many locks it has—eight, I think, of which the captain keeps the keys. Two thousand heavy bags every fortnight, for China, India, Australia, once a fortnight with another eight hundred in between for Bombay—there are figures for you. But the wonders of the ship are really down below in the deeps, into which the Chief Engineer, Mr. Cameron, is good enough to conduct me. Dusky figures are perched up aloft on all parts of these fine engines, whose master talks of them as if they were alive. Scores of those grimy natives obey his beck and call, and he has no less than seven engineers to help him in his innumerable duties, four hours on and eight hours off. Engineers have now, says Mr. Cameron with a grim laugh, to be not only masters of their own trades, but electricians, hydraulic men, and so on, and so on. And every big ship that's built gets some contrivance, some addition that has never been used before.

One has only to look round at the dynamos, the hydraulic engine, the engine proper, and its complexities of crank and piston, valve and wheel and cylinders, to appreciate the grave responsibilities of a Chief Engineer. It is all very well to be told that this little handle puts the whole in motion, but regard the miles of mysterious rods and pipes emerging from the darkness, disappearing into the nether obscurity. Pass into the shades where coal black men flit hither and thither from boiler to boiler—again regard the endless array of pipes and tubes, of gauges and valves. But though this is the pit whence the life-giving fires are generated, yet it is cool enough, and in the Red Sea or Indian Ocean, the Chief says it is the coolest place in the ship. Then we take a trip into what is pleasantly dubbed "Screw Alley," otherwise the long dim tunnel in which the main shaft runs. A hundred and fifty feet long or thereabouts, from propeller to engine—there's a shaft for you. What monster bolts bind the numerous couplings! How the oil must be lavished upon the bearings! Up and up you go until the shaft disappears through an iron door and becomes the tail end, which runs in a tube open to the sea. Having once explored the shaft to its very limit and examined it well, it is easy to understand how helpless is a ship when accidents happen. That is seldom, very fortunately. But there, alongside of you is a spare one. There were many other things to be seen, up aloft, on one deck or the other, aft and forrard—but the night was falling already though I had been on my feet for some hours, and the launch was waiting to carry us ashore. Really to do justice to the men and machinery aboard a P. and O., to transcribe half the interesting things that Captain Harris, the Superintendent Mr. Hide, the Chief Officer, Mr. Cameron, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Coventry, the Purser, told me, would want pages.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY.—Nov. 4.

10 p.m. … 77·6

FRIDAY.—Nov. 5.

6 a.m. … 75·3
10 a.m. … 81·2
2 p.m. … 80·5
6 p.m. … 85·3

High, stiff collars are the fashion, although the science of health recommends flat, easy collars, which leave the neck free. Not long ago a gentleman was nearly suffocated by a high collar at Cairo, according to a report from the city; and there is another case on record of a rich American who was found dead in a compartment of the train from Nice to Paris. The inquest showed that his collar had actually strangled him. There is, in fact, a point of inhibition near the "Adam's apple," and if it be compressed, the respiration is suddenly arrested producing asphyxia. A collar which presses just a little when the wearer is upright can press much more when he is seated; and if he falls asleep, congestion, followed by coma and death, may ensue. Any exaggerated pressure on the larynx may lead to suffocation and a fainting fit. In the case of the American, the stud of the collar had left its mark on the skin of his neck. It is well, therefore, to be careful and avoid wearing a tight collar.

REVIEWS.

From Jungle to Java, by Arthur Keyser (The Roxburghe Press, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster). These are the travels of a Mr. X., who must be really the author himself thinly disguised. It would have been much better, as well as ——, to have boldly faced the egoistic "I" throughout, for the reader is not for a moment deceived by the round about references to an imaginary third person. If the responsibility for expressions of opinion on the places visited seemed too great to be borne, why throw them on the shoulders of a vague personality, whose shrinking from the public deprives his views of much value or importance? The book tells us much of the customs and costumes of parts of Java seldom visited. The difference in the life of the Dutch settlers in Java with those of the British in India is remarkable, Mr. Keyser remarks:—

"As to the higher life in Java to anyone who has been there or knows anything of the country, its social conditions are well known. But, however much may have been previously heard of them, it cannot but give the ordinary Englishman a shock, when he is for the first time confronted with them in their reality. Intermarriage with the people of the country is not only condoned, but almost encouraged, and it is no uncommon thing to meet the children of these marriages in the highest society. Cases occur where people, holding great positions, legitimize their children, and after years of unsolemnized intercourse lead their mother to the altar. The mothers of many children being educated in Holland, probably in future to enter the service of the country, are simply native women still living in their villages. The accident of birth would seldom be considered a bar when ascending official heights, nor is a mixed parentage any obstacle to such distinction. . . .

With regard to dress, the Dutch in Java adopt the habits and the clothes which they consider most fitting for the climate. Few Dutch ladies in Java mind being seen in what to us appears undress—a sarong and kabaya—and frequently when without guests, it is the custom to dine in this scanty apparel. In consequence, there is a dislike to dining out, which involves the wearing of European clothes in all their fashionable tightness. . . . . There is seldom any necessity for dressing, since Europeans scarcely ever call in Java—of ladies it may be said they never call,—though in the morning they drive round in covered carriages, visiting their intimate friends, clad in the skirts of the country so universally adopted."

At a concert at the Concordia Club X. received much interesting information regarding the Dutch Civil Service, which, though corresponding with the Indian in the standard of examination, is underpaid, and has a scale of pay and pensions falling far short of ours. Dutch midshipmen have to pass in the Malay language, for as the command of the squadron in Netherlands India is the prize of the service, naturally the humblest middy looks forward to the possibility of one day rising to that position. The Governor-General of the Dutch possessions in the East has the title of Excellency and retains it for the remainder of his life. All functions, great and small, take place in Java on Sunday. Mr. X., as a Government official, took an interest in the land laws of Java, and found that their simplicity was only equalled by their smooth working. No man pays rent till his land is in bearing; then the land is classified and the rent fixed. Any one can complain if he thinks that his holding is rated too high, and his complaint receives immediate attention. There is a strict rule that a native cannot sell his land to anyone but his own countrymen, neither to a European, Arab or Chinese. All new land must be fenced round if it touch Government land, and the owner must plant trees as boundaries and upkeep them. Coffee must be sold to Government, but the tenant may do what he likes with his other crops. X. came across a globe-trotting Dutchman who seemed to share the common weaknesses of that tribe, for he freely criticised his countrymen in Java.

"He abused with equal impartiality their food and their manner of life, and declared that the Dutch in Java were devoid both of digestion and energy. They were, in fact, half dead from bad food and too much sleep. Should a civil servant have views for his own self-advancement or to assist the people, should he economize Government money and reduce the number of road-coolies or police, who actually officiate in the household as cooks, gardeners or grooms, should he try to set a good example and relinquish perquisites, that man is lost and had better return to Holland forthwith."

Meals were served in the Java hotels in a manner peculiarly irritating to X. In one place he found that lunch was laid on the table at 9-30 a.m., every day, but no one seemed to want it at that hour, so it was left cooling until late in the afternoon. It still looked well, but when the traveller tackled it he found its glory had departed. The hospitals of the Peninsula show the civilising force of the Dutch. Native of all nationalities are

"splendidly housed in them, and have the best medical attendance free. The hospital of the large town of Tjilatjap was a picture of neatness and cleanliness. The walls were of *Bertam*, a kind of plaited reed, so as to be easily destroyed and replaced in case of infection. The floors were of cement and raised off the ground. This hospital has only been started two years, and, at the present time, possesses fifty beds. The bathing places merited attention, the floors being tiled, while large tanks of water and cement contained the water-supply. Baths are provided for feeble patients. The most elaborate building was the dead-house, where all the latest improvements were to be seen. There is a European ward where patients pay three guilders a day, and still another where six guilders is the charge, but the hospital is free for all natives, and the authorities seem to experience no difficulty in inducing them to go there. The doctor has one assistant to help him in managing the hospital. He spoke very highly of the native dressers and said that they frequently turn out well.

"X." was in search of health from the change to Java, but his servant Usoof, whom he took with him, wanted to find his mother if still alive. Far away in a distant village, they found the old lady, and touching indeed was the meeting. Through this incident, X. had the advantage of studying an unsophisticated Javan village home *au naturel*. "From Jungle to Java" makes no attempt at arousing interest by wild travellers' tales. It is a plain unvarnished account of the places visited by Mr. X.

Messrs. Blackie and Sons have brought out a fine collection of new Christmas Books for the young. Two are new stories by G. A. Henty. One, "A March on London," tells of the events that brought about the Wat Tyler rising and how the serfs of England, though they never at any time suffered from such grave disabilities as did their fellows on the Continent, yet had causes enough to lead to the uprising of the "Commons," as they called themselves. They had been obliged to devote a considerable portion of their time to the work of their feudal lord, they were forbidden to buy or sell at public markets or fairs, they were bound to the soil, and could not, except under special circumstances, leave it. They were thus perfectly justified in feeling that they were not free men, for besides these crushing disabilities, they were not deemed worthy to fight in the wars of the country. Mr. Henty adheres to strict historical data in his description of the rising, and shows that the murder of the Archbishop of Canterbury and many other priests was not the result of ill-will against the Church, but simply that in the eyes of the ignorant people their wealth showed them to be men of substance, and, therefore, fit victims of the fury of the mob. The scene of strife and trouble changes over to Flanders, that battle ground for every European nation. The interest and literary merit of this historical tale is quite up to the level of all Mr. Henty's former stories. Whatever page of history he illustrates, he clothes it with charm, and the boys, lucky enough to have one of these latest volumes of his for a Christmas gift, will be sure of a happy time. "With Moore at Corunna" is the title of another of G. A. Henty's books for this season. It is a fine dashing story of the Peninsular War, beginning at the time that a force under Sir Arthur Wellesley was despatched to assist the Portuguese in resisting the advance of the French. Terence, the son of Captain O'Connor, of the Mayo Fusiliers, is the madcap hero, and his adventures and soldierly deeds absorb much of the interest of the tale. Just then Europe was inclined to think that the British arm had either lost its valour or its cunning, but a brilliant series of victories under Sir Arthur Wellesley soon gave a different complexion to public opinion. Moore's gallant share in these glories is splendidly described in these pages. The Regiment of the Mayo Fusiliers, which, with so many others, did good work in Portugal, had many amusing characters in its ranks whose original conversation and merry care-less spirit in the face of every danger, makes a pleasant contrast with the grim deeds and toilsome marches throughout that campaign, that contributed largely to the saving of the Peninsula from being swept by Napoleon's victorious army. Mr. Henty, we are glad to see, intends to present us next year with the second part of the military life of the hero, who was fortunate enough to obtain the command of a body of native irregulars, with whom he acted in connection with the movements of the British Army in Spain.

"Paris at Bay," by Herbert Haynes, is a fine boys' book giving the story of the siege of Paris and the Commune's part in those terrible days of 1870-71. The [illegible] on the morning of the last day of A[illegible] and is told by a young Englishman, Geoffrey To[illegible], nephew of the French General, Gustave H[illegible]ubert. They are at Bazeilles, close to Sedan, [illegible] are about to be hemmed in by the arrival of the army corps under the Crown Prince. Soon after is frenzied fighting, taking and retaking of Bazeilles, and then the crowning disaster of Sedan, all of which events are vividly described. Geoffrey does not share the imprisonment of his uncle in Germany, but goes to Paris, where he hopes to fulfil a promise made to a fellow-soldier before Sedan. Once in Paris he is much disturbed as to the best course to pursue. Though the beautiful, brilliant city is one vast armed camp, there seems very little organisation, however, he offers himself to General Ducrot, and is fortunate enough to be placed by that veteran on his personal staff, a sure pledge that he should have a fair share of any fighting to come. Then followed the repeated furious efforts to free the city from its beleaguers, the desperation of all ranks of the populace and the frantic lawlessness of the Commune, when they became convinced of the hopelessness of their resistance. How Geoffrey succeeded in fulfilling his promise in the face of the greatest dangers, and though repeatedly foiled, rises above all temptations to despair, and perseveres in his appointed task, is well told. The incidents of the siege are graphically presented and the interest is kept up throughout.

"A STOUT ENGLISH BOWMAN," by Edgar Pickering. This story of chivalry in the days of Henry the Third, takes us back to the times when the education of an English boy of gentle birth meant training to be a squire. He was taught to hold a lance, to sit a horse, wield a sword, and learn his duty as a knight, or if he were intended for the cloister he was committed to the care of the monks and inducted into the gentler arts of penmanship and illuminating. The early career of two brave lads fill the pages of this stirring story-book. One is intended for the cloister, a fate which his lively spirit can but ill accept, and many are the lapses of the unwilling novice, before he finally obtains leave to try another apprenticeship. His cousin tells their experiences beginning life himself as the young squire, and he is quickly in the thick of the frays and forays of the knights of the land who were never happy unless engaged in little frontier fights on their own account. It was a time of ups and downs in the fortune of war. One day our heroes are taken prisoners, and ride off in front of a stalwart man-at-arms, and the next they have loosed their bonds, and are as free as air, and spoiling for a fight. They lose no time either, but are promptly victors, and searching for opportunities for new laurels. Their adventures take them over to France, to Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, which afford ample field for doughty deeds and hairbreadth escapes. "A Stout English Bowman" has not a dull page in it.

"LORDS OF THE WORLD," by the Rev. Alfred Church. This fine story of the conquest of Carthage and Corinth by the Romans is given a living interest by grouping the incidents round the person of a young Greek, Cleanor, who, with an exalted bravery, seeks to stem the tide of his country's misfortune. The talented author, without taking too many liberties with the chronology of the wars which ended in the downfall of the great Carthage, carries the reader away with him amid the battles and sieges, and political missions of that long-drawn-out struggle. Cleanor is a noble character, splendid in his sustained gallant efforts to save Carthage, and the Carthaginians, with whom he had cast in his lot from the subjugation of the all-devouring Rome. Unsuccessful though he is, he commands the respect of his opponents, and becomes the friend of Scipio, when Carthage has fallen, and Corinth, too, is conquered. We are introduced to many of the great Romans of the time as well as to Massinissa and Hasdrubal. It is a fine historical story of a period that is full of the glow of romance.

THE NAVAL CADET, by GORDON STABLES. A record like this of a life on the ocean wave is just the very thing for boys, lively, spirited, full of adventure, at home and abroad, from "the Island of Wings" to "the City of Blood" in Africa. Creggan McVayne, the young hero, helps to save the life of a gentleman tourist in Skye, and the rescued Mr. Nugent, in gratitude for Creggan's efforts, gets him a cadetship in the Royal Navy, having first ascertained that the lad's tastes lay in that direction. Once passed into the Navy, he cannot complain that his life lacked interest or adventure. His first ship is commanded by rather a bear of a Captain, who leaves nothing to be desired in the way of discipline. Perhaps Creggan is all the better for it at the outset, for he learns by experience that life is not all beer and skittles. Fortune favours him, and he sees service not alone on the coast of Africa, and a little way into the interior, but the great war between the little Japs and the Chinese gives an opportunity to Creggan to see many wonderful things. He has, indeed, a glorious time from a boy's standpoint, and distinguishes himself as a hero should, wins the Victoria Cross, and though his return home is the signal for no less a thing than a court-martial, he and his companion return to the world without a stain on their characters, and are happy ever after.

Of stories for younger children there are enough and to spare this season. Some of the best in get-up, illustrations, and in amusing text are "ADVENTURES IN TOYLAND," by Edith King Hall, with delightful pictures by Alice B. Woodward. It is a succession of funny little fables, told by a Marionette, who lives long in a well-furnished toyshop, and it has every point a children's story-book should have, freshness, fun, and nonsense. "RED APPLE AND SILVER BELLS, by Hamish Hendry, illustrated by the same talented artist, is a book of verse for children of all ages. Some of the little poems are very much to the point. "The First Time," for instance:—

I went with [illegible] to the Church,
And [illegible] in the pew,
[illegible] and thinked
[illegible] do:
[illegible] word,
[illegible] funny;
[illegible] down the plate,
[illegible] money.
[illegible] to sing,
I must not shout before the others;
When all the people kneel to pray,
I must not laugh to my big brothers.

And when the man pops in the box,
I must not think of Punch and Judy;
And when the man begins to speak,
I must not cry out for a goody.

I went with mother to the Church,
And never made a single cheep;
I stared about and thinked and thinked—
Until, of course, I fell asleep.

Another little boy is not so successful in his efforts to be good.

Nurse says I am a careless lad,
The very carelessest she knows;
She thinks that trees, and nails, and grease,
Are not the best for clothes.

Nurse says that I shall be her death,
For every night she sews and sews;
She thinks a boy should take a joy
In keeping nice his clothes.

I wish I lived in heathen-land,
Where all my Sunday pennies goes;
For then I'd climb, 'most all the time
And never tear no clothes!

The plaint of the boy who begins to feel his intellectual responsibilities too soon is sad:—

Some people think a boy is born
To grind for all exams;
I tell you so, because I know,—
Such folk are silly lambs.

Some chaps, of course, can grind and grind,
And never make no growls;
I think it wrong to go it strong,—
Such chaps are proper owls.

The man who first invented cram,
And faked up things to pass,
I tell to you, because it's true,—
He was a jolly ass.

The baby hauled off to bed against its will makes an ineffectual growl:—

Why should my play be ever done?
Why should I sleep a wink?
To go to bed is not such fun
As grown-up people think.

Another book, by the same author, with dainty illustrations, by Gertrude M. Bradley, "JUST FORTY WINKS," is a delightful topsy turvy story with every kind of fun in it. Davie, the wanderer, gets much sage advice from his surprising fairy con. "Always go where you are not asked, and stay when you are not wanted." "Always carry a knife with three blades, a file, a buttonhook, and a corkscrew. Always. Then you are prepared for whatever hap may happen." The blackbird pie is rather a fraud, for when it was opened the birds were silent as the grave. "Why don't the blackbirds sing?" asked Davie. "Cooks too much," replied Lady Betty. "Besides the blackbirds quarrelled dreadfully, singing people always do." No wonder Davie's friend, Simple Simon, said there are no pies like the old pies. When Davie wakes up from his forty winks he has had a really glorious time.

HERE THEY ARE, by J. F. Sullivan (Longmans, Green and Co.), is a new Christmas volume. The pictures are of a high excellence, and the stories are above the average of Christmas tales. Boys and girls will equally delight in them, for Mr. Sullivan knows how to please both, without making the pages wearisome to either. The success of his "Flame Flower" in other years will, no doubt, be equalled by this series of children's tales.

"A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TORTS, has been just published by Messrs. RATANLAL RANCHHODDAS, B.A., LL.B., and DHIRAJLAL KESHAVLAL, B.A. The work combines a clear exposition of the principles of the English Common Law, and of the Indian Case Law, as they have both been practised in the various High Courts of this country. The compilers have worked in an orderly, systematic manner. First the principles of the Law of Torts are given in as concise and perspicuous a form as possible, and then follow cases in point, both English and Indian. The *Times* Law Reports is the authority for English cases, up to the middle of August, 1897, and recent Indian cases are taken from the Indian Law Reports, the printed judgments of the Bombay High Court, the Calcutta Weekly Notes, and the Madras Law Journal. There is, therefore, no room to doubt the book's being up to date, the standards, including cases decided down to the end of August, 1897. In all two thousand cases are cited. There can hardly fail to afford precedents to the practitioner, or leading illustrations for the student. Important cases have been grouped together, and important cases have their names conspicuously printed so as to catch the searcher's eye at once. The writers have utilised all existing treatises on the Law of Torts in the compiling of this comprehensive work, and they have taken much pains, not without a considerable measure of success, to ensure clearness, completeness, and orderly arrangement, essential points in a work on law. The authors are justly proud of the fact that it is this volume brings for the first time under one cover the principles and practice both of the English Common Law and the Indian Case Law. The differences between the law in the two countries in regard to Torts are brought clearly into prominence. The writers have availed themselves of the treasures of legal lore of Pollock, Addison, Clerk, and Lindsell; of Innes and Underhill, of Bigelow, Pigot, and many others. Analytical tables simplifying the subject-matter, and brief summaries of fundamental principles are given at various places in the book. In the appendix are grouped, in the order of the chapters, questions on the Law of Torts set at the Pleaders' and the University Law examinations held in the different Presidencies during the last twenty years. These will practise the student in formulating replies to possible questions, and will also help him to test his own progress periodically in his law studies. The work is on such lines that it should form a valuable text-book on the subject in Indian Law Schools.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba...	2	0	3
B Mandvi	3a	0	23
C Dhobi Talao and Khara Talao	3	0	24
D Khetwadi	0	0	4
E Tirwadi, Tardeo, and Byculla	55	1	27
F Parel	0	0	8
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	7	4	19
Total.....	11	5	111
Total to date	14,729	11,115	

a Recent arrivals from up-country (Cutch).

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks	13
" deaths	10

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Deaths	3

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,133, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 5,290, making a total of 6,423 persons. Departures by sea 869, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 5,275, making a total of 6,144 persons.

THE GUJERATI AND MARWADI PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

With the permission of the Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee, a Gujerati and Marwadi Plague Hospital has been opened at Poona by the Mahajans of Poona, in Ghorpadi's Peith, Nana Shunkarsett Road, where persons suffering from plague from among the Gujerati and Marwadi Brahmins, Gujerati Vaishnavas, Shravaks, Jains, Marwaris, Banias, and Bhatias will be admitted.

CUTCH, KATHIAWAR AND QUARANTINE.

A meeting of the leading residents of Cutch and Kathiawar was held on Thursday night in the temple of Godiji (Jain) near Pydhownie, under the presidentship of Seth Tribhovandas Varjiwandas, to consider the quarantine regulations working at the ports of Bhavnagar, Cumballa, Jamnagar, Mahuwa, Veraval, Porbandar, Dwarka, Mandvie, Anjar, etc., over 1,000 persons being present. The following resolutions were passed. (1) That this meeting in view of the interests and questions of public health therein involved fully sympathises with the quarantine imposed during the present bubonic plague complications by the Political Agents of Kathiawar and Cutch on all passengers arriving from Bombay at all Kathiawar and Cutch ports. But this meeting considers the desirability of certain improvements in the carrying out of the quarantine regulations. The above was proposed by Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave, B.A., and seconded by Mr. Chapsey Purbat, and was carried. (2) This meeting is impressed with the necessity of releasing from the quarantine imposed at Kathiawar and Cutch ports the merchants, business men, parties going on illness or funeral or marriage occasions or on court and legal matters under the following regulations:—(a) Releasing on surveillance tickets on the surety of respectable gentlemen in accordance with the system adopted by the Bombay Plague Committee. (b) Releasing on production of clear health certificates by duly qualified family doctors. (c) Releasing on passes granted by any plague authority or the Bombay Plague Committee. (d). Releasing on the passes of local Committees and under proper surveillance and security as to health to passengers travelling to and fro for a week. (e) Releasing persons going on court business who may by documents, &c., give proofs for same. (f) Releasing passengers travelling by first or second class. The above proposition was proposed by the Jain Secretary, Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar, and seconded by Mr. Javerbhai Hurjivan, and was passed unanimously. In proposing Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar spoke at length of the improvements and also the very satisfactory system of working quarantine rules by the Bombay Plague Committee, as also the Collector of Broach, the latter of whom grants return passes and has placed no quarantine on persons coming with certificates from family doctors, etc. (3) This meeting appoints a special Committee of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their numbers to carry out resolutions No. I and II., to draft petitions or memorials to the Political Agents of Kathiawar and Cutch and to forward them (if they deem proper) through the Chairman, Bombay Plague Committee. The Committee has also been empowered to work in the matter of quarantine at other places as in the matter of Cutch and Kathiawar. President—Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas. Members—Messrs. Gulabchand Motichand Dammia, B. A., Fakirbhai Premchand, Manekchand Kapoorchand, Ratiram Durgaram Dave, B. A., Seth Luxmidas Khimji, J. P., Dalpatram Pranjiwan Khakhar, Dr. Popatram Parbhuram, Vassanji Tricumji, J. P. Secretary—Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar. The above being proposed by Mr. Chhotalal Premji, and seconded by Mr. Maganlal Manchand was carried unanimously. (4) This meeting records its special obligations to Seth Manakchand Kapoorchand and Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar for their self-denying services, irrespective of caste and creed, in appreciably reducing the unavoidable hardships due to quarantine. The above was proposed by Seth Vassanji Tricumji and seconded by Mr. Tokersey Nensey and was passed unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Trustees of the Temple, the meeting was dissolved 2 a.m. p.m.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

WRITING from Rajkote, on Wednesday, our correspondent says:—It is understood that his Excellency the Governor will arrive in Rajkote at 3-30 p.m. on the 24th instant, hold a Durbar at 4 p.m. on the 25th, investing the Chief of Jasdan with the insignia of C.I.E., and performing the opening ceremony of the Rasulkhanji Female Hospital at 8 a.m. on the 25th instant. Probably his Excellency will lay the foundation of the Dhrangadhra Wadhwan Railway on the 3rd proximo, on his return, when the Political Agent will accompany his Excellency up to Wadhwan, and not on the 24th instant, as was first expected. It is said that the ceremony of presenting nazzars will be dispensed with at the ensuing Durbar.

Lieutenant Wood, of the Bengal Military Department is appointed tutor and guardian to Prince Sher Jumakaranji, heir-apparent of Junagarh.

During the absence of Mr. Proctor Sims, his duties as Councillor for the Public Works Department, Bhavnagar, and member for Bhavnagar in the Board of Control, B.-G. J. P. Railway, will be performed by Mr. Vithaldas Shamaldas, the Dewan and senior member of Council.

Our Criminal Sessions commenced on the 1st instant. This time Mr. Hayward, the Judicial Assistant Political Agent, is assisted by Khan Shri Rustom Khanji, (2) Mr. Harsukhram Panditram, (3) Mr. Gunvantrao Sathe, and (4) Bhupatray Trikamji, as Assessors. Only three cases are to be tried in the present Sessions—one for the murder of a Memon alleged to have been committed by his step-father Dulla Nur. One concerns the outrage on a Koli woman, alleged to have been committed by one Somat Matra, while she was on her way to her field conveying food to her husband. The third case is of murder of an Aher woman, alleged to have been perpetrated by her husband. Other cases are made to stand over to the next Sessions.

Swarms of locusts made their appearance in some villages belonging to the Navanagar State, at Dhrol, and in the east of Jehpur, during the last week. But they are reported to have caused no damage.

The Bhavnagar State has published the regulations of its account system. They are embodied in 11 chapters.

Large and representative meeting was held in Jetpur, at the Mahajan Wadi, under the presidentship of the heir-apparent Kumar Shri Bhawsinghji, for encouraging the protection of cows. Resolutions were made and a panjrapole was founded.

The Junagarh State has notified that there will be no Kartiki fair on the Girnar hills this year, owing to the prevalence of plague in different parts of the country.

The girls of the Girls' School, Rajkote State, were entertained at a feast on the 1st instant.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain I. R. London, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Brandon, Revd R J	Metcalfe, Mr
Buchanan, Mr J G	Malcolm, Mr E
Crawford, Mr, Mrs and infant	Muir, Mr J N
Dennis, Major	Macpherson, Mr J C
Dyer, Revd T P	Macleod, Mr M N
Ellis, Mr W V	Nicolls, Mrs
Fawcett, Mr C G	Oldham, Mr W B
Harnold, Mr J K	Pestonjee, Mr E
Ingram, Mr, Mrs and infant	Sanders, Mr and Mrs H C
Josy, Mr D	

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per ss Egypt, to London, 13th November.

For London—Mr Percy Cantrill, Mr A K J Stuart, Dr and Mrs J W Gaither and children, Mrs Buchanan and children, Mr and Mr Elphinstone, Mrs and Miss Osborne, Mrs Hale, Mrs G A Combs, Miss Jones, Mrs W Lamb and family, two Misses Brown, Mr E Seldon, Mr R M Hope, Miss Kinealy, Mr B Laidlaw, Miss Peshl, Mr R Barker, Mrs Trevor Taylor, Revd and Mrs Gillis, Capt and Mrs F M Fanning, Miss Hall, Mr Hussein, Mr and Mrs H Thompson, Mr Nurman, Mr F C Richardson, Major Wilson, Mr & Mrs Cana, Mr H Lewis, Mr Howarth, Mrs Morris and infant, Mrs Hodge, Mr E Arthur, Revd and Mrs Edwards, Major W L Buckley and Mrs A A Maxwell.

Per ss Shanghai, to Aden, 20th November.

For London—Mr Ware, Rev A H Bowman, Col and Mrs Muir, and Mr and Mrs Macmillan.

Per ss Peninsular, to Brindisi, 27th November.

For London—Miss Wills, Rev J M Macmillan, Mrs Addison and infant, Mr and Mrs G Clarke, and Mr Leslie.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly beneficial and hygienic luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to tender skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SWITZERLAND FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

CYCLING ROUND GENEVA.

"CYCLING in Switzerland!" is the comment in a tone containing many notes of exclamation of those who do not know the country, and, forming their ideas from the scenery of the St. Gothard or Mont Cenis pass, they imagine the land to be a succession of mountain peaks and precipitous paths. Even these passes have been crossed by many an enthusiastic wheelman, while for the less expert there are endless rides to be made on the level round the lakes. Circling Geneva, a distance of 100 miles, the road is excellent, and the circuit of the lake has been made in a single day by more than one Englishman. Starting from Geneva, at the point where the blue waters of the Rhone emerge from the lake, the road runs under a fine avenue of trees, past the residences of the Geneva aristocracy, with their green well-kept lawns sloping gently down to the water's edge. The old Swiss families form a most exclusive society, rarely admitting any foreigners into their small but select circle; they reside chiefly in their beautiful country houses in the vicinity of Geneva, and mix very little with the residents of the town. The road passes on through Coppet, the former residence of Necker, the famous Financial Minister of Louis XVI., and Nyon, one of the loveliest little villages on the border of the lake commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc. Farther on, almost hidden amongst the trees, is an ancient chateau, once occupied by Joseph Bonaparte and now by a Boys' School kept by the Moravian Brothers. The vineyards round this portion of the lake produce one of the finest Swiss wines, and during the grape season the vines hang with their tempting clusters over the road. Between Geneva and Ouchy, the port of Lausanne, there is only a difference of 13 feet in the level of the road. The latter place is connected with Lausanne, 460 feet above the lake, by a Cable railway, on which the cyclist can travel for the sum of 50 centimes and 30 for his "wheel." Between Ouchy and Montreux the road meanders pleasantly through the vineyards, with the blue waters of the lake sparkling below, while, at a distance of a few miles apart, the picturesque villages, the red roofs forming bright patches of colour amongst the vineyards. In many of these villages the fear of the "scorcher" extends even to the harmless amateur, who is warned by a placard at either end of the street that those riding beyond a foot pace will be prosecuted; the foot pace, as regulated by local law, being extremely slow, it is wiser, if not absolutely necessary, to dismount, and wheel till the village with its gaping inhabitants and shouting children is left behind. At Vevey the lines of the electric tramway commence, and continue along the remainder of the road to Chillon, much impeding the pace and diminishing the pleasure of the ride. The road is narrow, the turns are sharp, and the tram lines are peculiarly adapted for catching pneumatic tyres; consequently the cyclist should ware wire, and proceed with a certain amount of caution. The approach of the tram is heralded by a species of fog horn blown by considerate tram drivers at the sharp angles of the road, but all drivers are not considerate, nor is it everyone that has the presence of mind to deliberately puncture a tyre, and so release it from the line ere the approaching tram tears down and reduces the whole machine to fragments.

Leaving gay, fashionable Montreux, with its innumerable pensions and hotels, the rider passes, on the right, the world famed Castle of Chillon, and thence, by a slight fall in the road, descends to Villeneuve at the end of the lake, and the entrance to the Rhone Valley. The marshy valley is bounded by high mountains, and divided, down the centre, by the river which has a muddy alluvial appearance, very different from that it presents when it re-issues from the lake at Geneva. The villages in the Rhone Valley have a delightful old world air of sleepy simplicity. Under the wide spreading tree, women collect at the pump and stand with arms akimbo and with pails poised on their heads to watch the cyclist fly past. "Mon Dieu!" they exclaim in lazy bewilderment. The ideas of the rustic as to a wheelman's speed are delightfully exaggerated, and a query as to distance and the length of time required to reach a destination frequently elicits the response. "So many miles and consequently so many hours on foot, but on a 'velo,'" and a deduction of perhaps 90 per cent. is mentally made, accrediting the cyclist with impossible powers. Even in the fields the men and women stop their work to wave their salutations or to jeer at the flying wheelman." By day the valley is full of sunlight, and the few unpleasant looking loafers along the road seem strangely out of place, but after a dark weird eerie feeling creeps over the deserted marsh land, and the muddy waters of the river seem to assume an ominous, mournful sound. Early in the year golden ranunculi, starry narcissi and "pied wind flowers," together with every other blossom of spring, lend fragrance to the air and colour the meadows; in the autumn the mountain sides are a mass of rich autumnal tints, and the roads are strewn with horse chesnut and walnut leaves and fruit. At a part of the valley, known as "Les Agites," great boulders of rock mark the spot where an earthquake in 1584 precipitated part of the mountain on to the village below. On all the lower slopes are vineyards, the fruit of which produces the renowned Swiss wines. A castelated tower, standing on an isolated pinnacle of grey rock fringed, for many months of the year with purple iris, is interesting, as being the only piece of property owned by an Englishman in the neighbourhood.

Six miles up the valley lies Aigle, the starting point of the diligences that run to Leysin, the Diablerets and Chateau d'Oex, summer mountain resorts. Beyond Aigle, another five miles, lies Bex, much frequented in the spring by patients requiring salt baths, and in the autumn by those undergoing the grape cure. Here, too, may be found the ubiquitous Anglo-Indian, generally in the environs, either learning to cycle or wending his uncertain way through the flowery meadows. From Bex the road rises considerably, and though St. Maurice is well worth a visit, on account of its picturesque situation and many historical associations, those contemplating a short tour are generally content to turn, and, crossing the valley by the suspension Bridge, 70 yards long, which spans the Rhone, turn Geneva-wards. A stretch of level road under spreading chestnut trees leads from the Bridge to Monterey, a picturesque village at the entrance to the Chambery valley, lying under the shadow of the snow-crowned Dent du Midi. From Monterey the return journey to Geneva begins, and it is strange to note the contrast between the two sides of the valley, one lying in sunshine, the other in the shade. To some parts of the road, overshadowed by the Savoy and Valais Alps, the sun only penetrates for a few hours each day, and the snow lies on the ground until late into spring. The wind whistling down the Valley, and rushing as through a funnel, impedes the luckless cyclist to an extent only realized by those who have experienced it, whilst the frozen snow, which he will probably encounter, cut into deep ruts by the country waggons, offers no very pleasant going, unless haply the spring sunshine has excelled itself and ousted all these vestiges of winter. Just before leaving the valley and returning to the borders of the lake, the road passes through a narrow, once fortified defile, the ancient Porta Valesia of the Romans, and then on the margin of the lake, whose receding waters have now left it high on an island. The first village on the lake is Bouveret, famous for the lilies of the valley which carpet the woods and attract large crowds of excursionists during the lily season. The next village, St. Gingolphe, marks the French frontier where further progress is barred by an official of the Customs. Here a small lead metal must be attached to the machine which is henceforth considered "plombe," and may pass free into all parts of France. This ceremony which costs the reasonable sum of 41 is absolutely necessary, and if by any chance omitted renders the luckless rider liable to a considerable fine. Quite recently, an unsuspecting cyclist found over the frontier without the necessary seal was arrested, and, being unable to pay the requisite penalty, was obliged to leave his bicycle in pound, returning to Montreux on foot a wiser, and far and a footsore man. After St. Gingolphe the road passes through many small hamlets and after village lying on the border of the lake, Evian-les-Bains is a fashionable summer resort, crowded during the season with French visitors, and renowned for its baths and casino, Thonon-les-Bains also has its mineral springs and bathing establishments. At the little village of Hermance the road leaves the French territory and is again under Swiss jurisdiction, running through sunny picturesque villages and under avenues of chestnut trees back to Geneva.

These cycling tours are very delightful, made in the fresh spring weather, when the air is exhilarating to a degree, the orchard trees in full bloom, and every wayside meadow ablaze with colour. Later in summer the heat and dust are considerable, the autumn days are less fresh and the winter brings frost and snow to destroy the well kept roads. It is essential that the cyclist in Switzerland should know and realize the full significance of the term "defendu" or "defense" in order to escape the Draconic severity of the national law which may otherwise lodge him in an alien gaol. Amongst other things "defendu" is the right to ride along the foot-path, or the apology for such, which accompanies the driving road in places. When the road is in process of remetalling and presents a truly alarming expanse of jagged well pointed flint, it is not to be wondered at that the luckless cyclist prefers the possible risk of falling into the hands of the law to the certain destruction involved by wheeling over a bed of new laid metal. Woe to the unfortunate rider who acts with such temerity! Let him not imagine that, no uniformed official being in sight, he shall escape. The apparently simple-minded rustic sitting ruminating on a neighbouring vineyard wall, is but a gendarme in disguise, a *garde champetre*, whose protecting duties extend to the very margin of the lake. In vain will the cyclist storm, threaten or extend the silvered palm, should Fortune favour and the roads be clear, undoubtedly there is much expediency, though, possible ignominy, in flight.

In every village, hamlet or town may be found a little inn within whose hospitable doors or vineclad porch can be obtained a draught of beer, a crust of bread, and a hunk of Gruyere cheese. To the unsophisticated traveller life under these conditions easily resolves itself into an existence of beer and skittles. One warning may be necessary to the cyclist who imagines himself to be travelling through a region of unparalleled and indubitable honesty, bicycling thefts are, alas! frequent, and should be guarded against, for the recovery of stolen machines is rare. The charges for conveyance of cycles by train or steamer are extremely moderate, and the excellent system by which baggage can be transmitted by post much facilitates matters for the tourist. In conclusion, it may be said that the French Cyclist Club offers valuable assistance to its members, providing them with hand-books and entering into arrangements with many of the principal hotels and inns for accommodation at extremely moderate rates. This the English Club also endeavours to do in conjunction with the French Club for all its members, cycling in Switzerland or elsewhere on the Continent.

THE ACTING FOURTH PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

TRIBUTE FROM THE BAR.

MR. S. B. SPENCER, who has been acting as Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, for the last three months, will, after office hours, to-day, deliver over the charge to Mr. P. H. Dastur. At the conclusion of yesterday's work, Mr. De Souza, High Court pleader, rose and said that he felt much flattered that it had fallen to his lot, as the senior pleader then present, to express, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, their entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Spencer had discharged his onerous duties. When the news of his appointment had reached him, he (Mr. De Souza) felt greatly flattered that the mantle of Mr. Spencer's predecessors had fallen on one of his class, and one who had already distinguished himself in that class. After three months' experience of Mr. Spencer's work, his uniform courtesy to all who appeared before him as advocates and parties and his zeal in the discharge of his duties had more than amply justified the anticipations and expectations formed of him. Mr. De Souza said that Mr. Spencer's deportment on the bench was fully worthy of himself, and therein he yielded to none. His judgments were characterized by an acute appreciation of the evidence placed before him and a thorough grasp of the law acquired by a long practice at the bar. Mr. De Souza, in conclusion, said that he trusted that when the vacancy for a permanent post arose, the Government would take into consideration the able manner in which he (Mr. Spencer) had discharged his many and onerous duties, and would confirm him in the appointment in which he has acted so well. (Applause.)

Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, who was the only solicitor present in court, next rose and said that he might be allowed to endorse every word that had fallen from Mr. De Souza. He said that he always expected the greatest courtesy from one of Mr. Spencer's temperament, and his expectations were by no means unfulfilled. Latterly, he had many opportunities of appearing before him, and he observed with pleasure, not only the uniform courtesy and consideration with which he treated the members of the bar, but also the remarkable fairness he showed to parties appearing before him, whether represented or not. The expeditious manner in which the work was conducted during his tenure of office was another circumstance which he could not omit to mention in his remarks. Finally, Mr. Balkrishna endorsed Mr. De Souza's wish that this would not be the last occasion he saw Mr. Spencer on the bench, and hoped ere long to have the satisfaction of seeing a gentleman before whom it was a pleasure to conduct cases, permanently occupying the post he then held. (Applause.)

Mr. Spencer, in returning thanks to the gentlemen present in court, said that he felt flattered by the expressions of opinion that had just fallen from Mr. De Souza and Mr. Balkrishna. He said that the principle which had always guided him was that if anything won respect and admiration, it was politeness first and knowledge next. In meeting the wishes of the legal gentlemen, so long as it was consistent with justice, he said, he only did his duty. In conclusion, he felt bound to remark that his work was greatly facilitated by the co-operation he always received from the bar. Human judgments were never infallible, but he hoped that if he had erred he had erred on the side of justice. Mr. Spencer finally thanked all present for their good wishes and the appreciation of his efforts and bade them good-bye and the court rose amidst applause.

CHARGE OF PERSONATING AND BLACKMAILING DISMISSED.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Spencer disposed of a case in which Inspector Saunderson prosecuted Moorary Parbutty, a hawker, on a charge of personating a public servant by pretending that he was a Municipal Inspector and there by attempting to extort money from a woman, named Haribai, residing with her husband at 5th Lane, Khetwady. Mr. Sealy appeared for the accused. The complainant's husband worked in a flour mill at Chickalwady, while she used to keep boarders in the house. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, the prosecutrix was leaving her house to go to Null Bazaar, when she saw the accused seated on the staircase of her house. The man called her out and asked her whether she was ill, stating that her face was pale and she appeared sickly, and that therefore he must remove her to the observation ward. He also alleged that he was a Municipal Inspector and would take her away in an ambulance. The prosecutrix contended that she knew the Municipal Inspector of her division, who used to inspect the houses in her locality, and the accused had never been seen by her, and questioned his position. The woman then proceeded to the bazaar, but while on her way home she found the accused in the same place, near Golpitha, as if waiting for her. The accused followed her as far as her house and asked her how many persons had been living in her room. He again threatened to take her to the observation ward unless she would pay him Rs. 4. The woman consented to do so, but stated that as her husband was away on night duty at a flour mill, she could not pay him then, but would give him the required money on the following morning. About 7 a.m., next day, the husband returned home and the prosecutrix informed him of what had happened during his absence. About a couple of hours after the accused turned up in the house to get the money. The husband met him and engaged him in some conversation by giving him pan and tobacco, while the prosecutrix went out to call a policeman. While she was returning in company with a police sepoy, she met Mr. Framji Bezonji Kanga, a sub-inspector of the Health Department, and she informed him also of this matter. Mr. Kanga accompanied them, and just as they were going into the house, they noticed the accused coming downstairs. Mr. Kanga asked the accused whether he was a Municipal Inspector, and the man asserted that he was. The policeman then took him in custody. After the evidence of the prosecutrix had been recorded, two witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, but they contradicted complainant in material points. Mr. Kanga stated that he asked the accused to tell the truth, and he asserted that he was a municipal inspector. It was contended on behalf of the defence that it was a charge trumped up against accused by the prosecutrix at the instigation of the witness Bhaskar, who was not on good terms with the accused.

The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that the evidence for the prosecution was not sufficiently reliable to enable the Court to frame a charge against the accused. The witnesses contradicted the complainant in material points. The court had very great doubt as to what took place between complainant and the accused on the first day. His Worship gave the accused the benefit of the doubt, and dismissed the case.

THE CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

TURNBULL'S Lane and the Wellesley Square Tank were the scene of a sensational tragedy on Tuesday morning in consequence of the attempt by a young man named Frank Harcourt, employed in the Preventive Service, to shoot Mrs. Annie Phillips, a widow, living in Turnbull's Lane, with a revolver. He inflicted several wounds on her, and then committed suicide by jumping into the Wellesley Square Tank, after he had failed to cut his throat with a table knife. Harcourt, who lived in Mirzapore Lane, had been for the past five or six years on friendly terms with Mrs. Phillips, a young widow, with a son four or five years of age, and with her family. He had recently become engaged to Mrs. Phillips, who returned from Hooghly Point about five days ago with a sister, and was staying with another sister at 1, Turnbull's Lane. On Tuesday night Harcourt called to see Mrs. Phillips; they quarrelled, and she refused to marry him. He left the house, and called again about 8-30 a.m. yesterday in a temper, and sent a letter to Mrs. Phillips by her son. She went out to the carriage and spoke to him. He said she must marry him, but eventually he demanded the return of his letters to her. They continued to disagree, and he struck her in the face, and drawing a six-chambered revolver from his pocket, fired at her. The bullet entered her left cheek, passing out at the other side. She held up her hand when he drew the other chambers, two bullets entered her hand, two in her face, and one in her chest. Mrs. Phillips then ran to the house, and secreted herself. The deceased jumped out of the carriage and followed her. His search being fruitless, he went into the dining-room, and, opening the drawer of a side table, put the revolver inside, and, taking two table knives, rushed out of the house. In the road he made three attempts to cut his throat, inflicting three slight wounds on the front of the neck just below each ear. He then went into Wellesley Square, and, dressed as he was, with the two knives in his hand, jumped into the tank. He was seen to do this by two men who knew him and some natives. An attempt was made to save him, but after coming up twice he sank. Some native constables had by this time arrived, and one of them, diving into the tank brought up the body. Dr. Manuk, who lives close by, was sent for, but the man was dead. Two cartridges were found in the lining of his coat, and in the revolver there were the recently six discharged. There were also slight marks of blood on the muzzle of the revolver. Harcourt was wearing his Preventive Service uniform, showing that he must have either come from, or been going to his work when he called to see Mrs. Phillips. Mrs. Phillips was removed to the Medical College Hospital, where she was attended to by Dr. O'Brien. The wounds in her face and hands are not dangerous, but there are some doubts as to the wound in the left chest. A bullet mark was found in the wall near the door of the house, the bullet itself being imbedded in the stone; but no trace could be obtained of the other five bullets. Inspector Hamilton and Superintendent Davies removed the body of the deceased in a shell coffin to the Morgue. There was one deep knife wound on the throat, not dangerous, and two superficial wounds below it. Inspector Ellis and Superintendent Millard, of the Detective Department, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police went later on to the scene of the occurrence. Large crowds of Europeans of both sexes and natives flocked to the Wellesley Square before the body of the deceased was removed.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

IN the West Indies, it is said, a lemon bath is almost a daily luxury. Three or four limes or lemons are sliced into the water and allowed to remain for half an hour, in order that the juice may be extracted. A remarkable sense of freshness and cleanliness is given to the skin.

An important duty of Sir Arthur Bigge, the Queen's Private Secretary, is to edit a sort of gazette consisting of cuttings from the daily press which it is considered desirable that the Queen should see. This is quite apart from the papers which are read to her by the maids of honour, or the cuttings which are made for her private albums.

It is said that the lady clerks of the Bank of France have been found so exceedingly clever at the discovery of forged bank notes and of debentures with altered numbers that the work of detection has been entrusted solely to ladies. The bank manager is of opinion that woman have a special fineness of touch which aids them, and he thinks they even scent a bad note.

A man's mother may have left an indelible mark upon his character in the impressionable time of his boyhood, but it rests with his wife whether the spiritual good begun in childhood shall be the everlasting mark of the soul, or whether that mark shall be obliterated by the influence of the woman with whom he spends the after years of his life.

The good wife is a woman wholly destitute of that false pride which sees in manual usefulness degradation, and which holds idleness the same thing as dignity. She believes that han is were made to be used, and that things wanting doing should be done, and that no kind of work dishonours the worker, if so be that it is faithfully and deftly performed. Active usefulness is pleasant to her, and she enjoys the exercise of her powers. She has an almost artistic delight in doing neat jobs, and she delegates to no one what she knows she can do best.

The height of luxurious travelling has been reached by the Czar and Czarina. The Empress's private car is upholstered pale blue satin. The electric lamps are all in the form of lilies, and it contains writing and tea tables made of mother-o'-pearl. The nursery is the next apartment, and is as comfortable and handsome as the same rooms in any of the Czar's palaces. There are dining-rooms and drawing-rooms and several sleeping apartments; in fact, this train is a miniature palace.

I am so glad, writes a contributor to the Lady's Own, that the hair is again to be worn on the top of the head, and that small coiffures are to the fore. What looks more becoming than the hair nicely waved, and a few pretty coils fastened with some of the jewelled pins now so fashionable! For some time past fringes has been losing favour, and in its place broad waves and a few tendrils of hair are trained to fall on the forehead. Pretty faces can well affect this style, but after the first blush of youth is past women in many cases, find it very trying to wear the hair entirely off the face.

The energetic and determined reformers who have waged so long and hard a war against the theatre hat of obnoxious proportions, may take heart from the appearance of a new device which has come to take the place of high aigrettes and waving plumes. This is known as a theatre cap, and innocent as it looks, it will doubtless be almost as unpopular among men as its more pretentious predecessors in the field. The theatre cap is a soft little affair of lace, which is valuable as a protection and is becoming artistically, but which protrudes at either side, so that the theatre-goer will have as hard a time of it as ever. Men have been generally coming to the conclusion that those who wish to be informed of everything that takes place on the stage will have to join the company. But the advent of the theatre cap gives a small ray of hope; it shows that women are willing to at least consider the grievance of the high theatre hat.

Some men will continue to love a girl even under great provocation; but the majority grow weary by being repeatedly put off or thwarted. A girl with an easily crossed lover should beware of keeping him in hot water. The man who is patient does not always make the best lover and husband. It has been noticed that a rather hasty man has been an ideal lover in other respects, where his fiancee has known how to deal with him during his unhappy moods. To make a perfect suitor of a hasty tempered man, a girl must not attempt to treat him as so many do their beaux; he will soon "turn tail" if his lady-love continually keeps him on hot coals; whereas the placid man appears almost unmoved at the erratic conduct of his fiancee.

We do not get all our fashions from Paris, though admitting readily enough her supreme skill in cut and superior taste in colouring. And in the draping of materials as well we are far behind the Parisienne. But there are some things in which the English have a decided talent of their own, and the treatment of cloth in garmenture is one of these. The tailor-made costume, when first adopted by Englishwomen, was received by Paris with scorn and contumely. The late Mr. Worth said of it that it was only fit for stableboys. But now the Parisienne has taken it to her heart, and she graces it in the wearing as few Englishwoman know how to do. It is only the upper class Frenchwoman who takes kindly to it, whereas in England it is the ordinary, every-day wear of young and elderly women of almost all classes.

For those who require their gowns and costumes to fit with that minute accuracy of detail that can only be achieved by one or two personal "tryings-on," the costly skill of the professional dressmakers must be resorted to. At New Ninzara the prevailing styles can be studied to advantage, seen as they are on graceful figures in swift movement, a dress worn there, where the smartest members of society congregate in the afternoons is a silk cloth in a new shade of blue, which has a little mauve, or rather purple, in it. The braided design is carried out in gold, purple, mauve, and green, all so well combined and so cleverly intermingled that there is nothing loud or gaudy in the effect, though so many colours are used in it. The bodice is of the pouch order, but not aggressively so, as too many of them are, the wearers being too anxious to identify themselves with the reigning mode to be content with that slight degree of fulness which is at once smart and becoming to a slender figure. The yoke is in purple velvet of a shade that harmonises completely with the blue of the cloth, and the basque is outlined with it. The skirt follows the fashion in being much less full than those of last autumn, and therefore much more easily managed in walking along muddy streets. The new kinds of cloth are remarkably soft, supple, and silky. In Paris the gowns are worn much tighter to the figure below the waist than in London, and there are indications of a tendency to revert to the "sealskin" dresses of some years since. London, on the contrary, has of late carefully avoided extremes, and we may escape the very clinging styles that Paris houses seem to favour.

The Princess shape is now an established favourite and this autumn will see a great increase in the number of dresses of this description. Cashmere cloth is the material most used for this sort of gown, its sumptuously soft texture lending itself to this form as a thicker or stiffer stuff would fail to do. Vienna cloths are also suitable, and will be largely used for Princess gowns. Some of the new ones with stripes in very rough designs, contrasting with the soft smooth fineness of the vicuna itself, are well adapted to make a stout figure look comparatively slight, when made up into a Princess gown. Those made of the new hopsack tartans need great skill on the part of the dressmaker, especially when the pattern of the tartan is a large one. Otherwise the cross lines have a way of vexing and intercepting each other that is not favourable to the success of a costume.

A favourite kind of caps is of black satin, a material whose popularity does not seem to diminish, and the sleeves and revers are of astrakhan, together with the high collar. This jacket is essentially for mid-season wear, being open in front, the chest being protected only by a full vest of tan-coloured silk, drawn up into a gathered neckband of the same. The sleeves, too, are open in front, and would be very cold in winter time. The shape, otherwise, is one that will be very often seen this winter, this combination of coat with cape sleeves being found practical in an eminent degree. Black satin collarettes with the edges bound in fur will soon be seen in number. One of these is bordered with sable and lined with white satin, and is worn with a toque of gathered velvet in a lovely deep, bright sulphur tint, trimmed with yellow and orange chrysanthemums and a pair of tan wings in a deep string colour that assorts agreeably with the orange and yellow. One of the salient features of the new millinery is the revival of very long ostrich feather for hats. Some of these are three-quarters of a yard long, and make a very complete trimming without any other addition. Tartan and check ribbons are much used in millinery, and almost every hat one sees has a cluster of flowers under the brim. This fashion is not universally becoming, even if the great clumps of blossoms introduced are usually squeezed in between the hair and the hat did not at once neutralise the purpose of the originator. Two or three loosely falling violets or a couple of rosebuds in a line that serves to bring out the beauty of the hair are often a graceful complement, but half a pound of crushed chrysanthemums savour rather of the market than the toilette.

The fact that a large London wholesale firm has stocked dress improvers is ominous of the reappearance of that hideous article of dress. There is still time to save the situation, however, if English women will only awake and be on their guard, sternly refusing to wear any so-called contrivance of the sort. If only women would recognise that to assume one of these "improvers" is to publicly admit that her figure is lacking in symmetry we should then have no fears as to the result. The bicycle is the best enemy of any such adjunct to ordinary costume, for it would be absolutely impossible to go a-wheeling in a dress-improver.

NOT long ago a Turk while repairing a roof fell into the street upon a wealthy old man, who was killed. There was not any serious damage to the workman himself. The son of the old man caused the workman to be arrested and taken before the cadi, with whom he used all his influence to have the poor man condemned; and though the innocence of the labourer was established nothing could pacify the son but the law of retaliation. The cadi stroked his beard, and then gravely decreed that the workman should be placed exactly upon the spot where the old man had stood. "Now," said he to the son, "you may go on the roof of the house, fall down upon this man, and kill him if you can." Of course, the son declined to do anything of the sort, and the case was dismissed.

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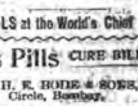

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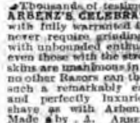

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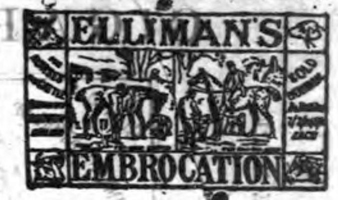

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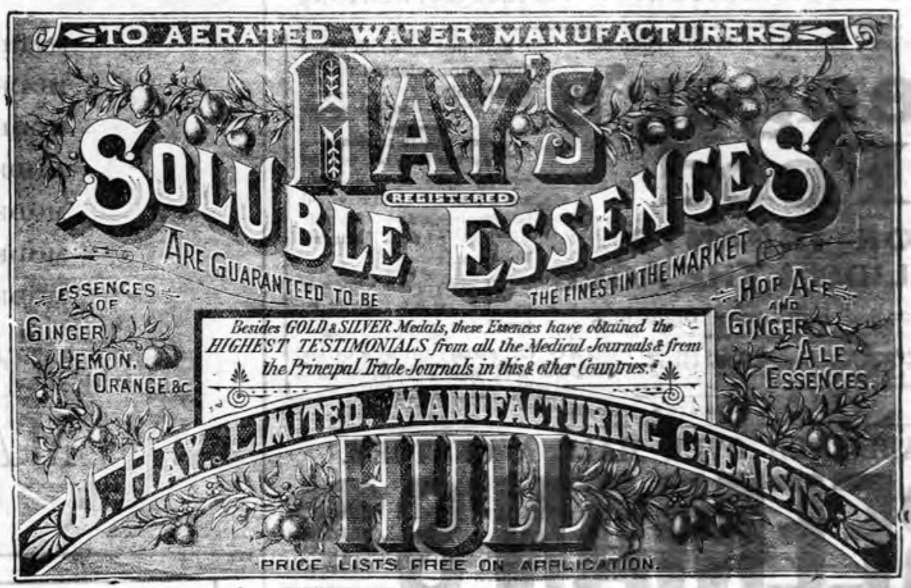

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